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THE EVENING STAR

Particulars of the Great Disaster.

Arrival of the Steamer Virgo With Three of the Survivors of the Wreck.

Statements of Purser Allen and Mr. W. H. Harris, a Passenger.

The Vessel Helpless at the Beginning of the Storm.

Terrible Condition and Sufferings of the Survivors.

Two Days in an Open Boat Without Food or Water.

Arrival of Some of the Crew from Savannah.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

The propeller *Virgo*, from Savannah, Oct. 10, arrived here yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., having been detained by the southeasterly gale. She had on board three of the survivors of the *Evening Star*, Ellery S. Allen, the purser, Robert Finger, the engineer, and a passenger, W. H. Harris. A number of people had gathered at the foot of Pier No. 16, East River, where the *Virgo* lies, all of them anxious to hear some details of the disaster. By many of these Mr. Allen was recognised, and as soon as the vessel got within hailing distance his friends were eager in expression of their congratulations at his all but miraculous escape. As soon as those on shore were permitted on board the *Virgo*, Mr. Allen, the engineer, Mr. Finger and Mr. Harris, were each surrounded by a crowd of eager inquirers. As these gentlemen, all three, had evidently suffered severely, and were still suffering from the fearful hardships they had undergone, to obtain minute details of the disaster from them was, of course, out of the question. Mr. Allen, however, notwithstanding his exhausted state, kindly volunteered to make the following brief statement:

STATEMENT OF PURSER ALLEN.

Mr. Allen says that after crossing Sandy Hook bar, on Saturday, 29th ult., the *Evening Star* encountered a strong easterly wind, with a heavy swell running. The weather, however, moderated on the following day, (Sunday,) and the sea was smoother. On the 1st they were off Hatteras, with calm weather and sky clearing off. Monday, the 2d, opened with a fresh breeze from the east-south-east, with a high running sea; towards evening the wind increased to a gale, and by midnight a hurricane was blowing and the ship lying helpless in the trough of the sea. As she soon began to make water rapidly, the engine-room being flooded, men were set to work to bail the water out from the engine-room and after-cabin, which labor was continued until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the rudder-chain got out of the sheave, and sometime after the engines became disabled. All hands then went to work to bale, but the vessel now made water so fast that the men were driven from this duty. This was about 5 A. M. There was now no hope. The Captain then went down below, and the people all being gathered in the "social hall," he told them that all he and his men could do had been done, and that there was now no hope. At this time Purser Allen was lending his assistance in undoing the fastenings of the boats. There was a wild rush on deck, and madness and confusion followed. It was now about daybreak, and the hurricane was at its worst. The ship had a long time lain helpless in the hollow of the sea, which dashed on and over her. At last she gave one fearful lurch, which was followed by the crashing upon her decks of the sea to which she thus exposed herself, and she went down. At this moment Purser Allen states he was standing upon the deck with two women clinging to him. The ship, the women and he went down together. The Purser's next recollections are his coming up amid floating driftwood, with which he was tossed from wave to wave. Buoying himself up as best he could, now losing this support and battling with the sea for another one, he managed to cling to life in this critical way for three hours. During this time his limbs were beaten and chafed by the floating driftwood, one sharp piece of which pierced his cheek, and another almost severed his upper lip. Dead, almost, he somehow reached one of the ship's lifeboats. Into this boat he succeeded in getting after being capsized six times. His further adventures are told in the extracts from the Savannah papers of the 9th and 10th, which we append.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF-ENGINEER ROBERT FINGER.

I have been Chief-Engineer of the steamship *Evening Star* since she was launched; during last July the steamer received a thorough overhauling in the dry dock, and engine and boilers were then put in thorough good order. At the time of her leaving port on her last voyage (Sept. 29) the engines and boilers were in excellent condition, and in good working order. I have charge of the pumps of the steamer, and unhesitatingly state that they were all in good working order to the last moment. At the time of leaving New-York everything was in perfect working condition, and continued so until the night of the 2d of October. On this evening a severe gale set in from East to East Southeast, which increased to a hurricane at midnight, then carrying away with the heavy sea both wheel-houses, leaving nothing but the "A" braces and guards. The steamer was continually shipping heavy seas, partially flooding the engine-room, but not affecting at that hour the fires. At 3 A. M., Oct. 3, the straining of the ship in the heavy seas caused the main steam-pipe to break, which drove my men from the fire-room, but I still continued to work the engine, and so continued until 5 o'clock, within one hour of the sinking of the ship. As soon as the steam-pipe broke I started the fire in the donkey engine and set the steam-pump in operation, which worked most efficiently. It had previously been in constant operation until the steam-pipe broke. At 4:30 A. M. the steam-pipe on donkey boiler broke; water gaining very fast; ship laying in trough of sea, and the sea making a clean breach over her. At 5 A. M. the engine stopped working; all hands bailing ship. At about 6 A. M. the ship went down. Up to the time the engine stopped working—5 A. M., Oct. 3—no ship ever stood up better under such a tremendous hurricane and heavy sea. She behaved herself nobly. The cause of the stoppage of the engine was the shipping of the tremendous seas, which caused great volumes of water to reach the fire-room, extinguishing the fires, and thus preventing the making of steam. The engine hatchways had been broken in by the seas.

My assistant engineers, water-tenders, firemen and coal-passers all stood to their posts bravely, and obeyed all orders promptly and coolly. They all proved themselves efficient and worthy men.

In justice to the owners of the steamer, I must here state that every facility in the way of supplies and material for repairs to the engine and pump were furnished me with an unstinted liberality. Capt. Knapp and all the other officers of the steamer, as well as the crew, were untiring in their efforts to avert disaster, and the passengers nobly seconded their exertions in such manner as they were requested. Even the ladies assisted in bailing the ship. Having found that all efforts in the engine-room were futile, myself and assistants reported to the Captain for such services as might be necessary. We were detailed by Capt. Knapp to prepare the boats for launching, which was accordingly done. After getting the boats ready, it was found utterly impossible to launch them over the sides of the ship on account of the high seas sweeping the deck from stem to stern. There were six metallic lifeboats, all seaworthy, well supplied with oars, cans of bread and breakers of water.

Just previous to the steamer sinking the passengers crowded into the boats, which were still on deck ready for launching. None of the officers of the ship were in the boats, all of them remaining on deck till she sunk beneath the waves.

When the steamer sunk, the life-boats were carried down with her, undoubtedly capsizing, and throwing their occupants into the raging sea. I found myself among a mass of wreck matter, to a portion of which I clung for two hours, when I succeeded in reaching one of the lifeboats, to which some twenty persons were clinging. The boat was capsized several times, both by the heavy seas and by coming in contact with the drift-wood, until the number was reduced to ten, who were finally saved. At one time I was thrown out, with others, by a heavy sea and did not succeed in reaching the boat again until six or seven hours after, floating meantime upon a piece of drift-wood. We were picked up on the 5th by the bark *Fleetwing*, bound to Southampton, and on the 6th were transferred to the schooner *S. J. Waring*, which latter vessel landed us at Savannah. We were the recipients of many kindnesses from the Captain of the *Fleetwing*, and from Capt. Smith, of the *Waring*, for which we are most grateful. I have lost a brother by this disaster, and for my own personal safety through such dangers I give my thanks to Almighty God.

(Signed) ROBERT FINGER,
Chief-Engineer, Steamship *Evening Star*.

STATEMENT OF PURSER E. S. ALLEN.

The steamer *Evening Star*, Capt. Knapp, sailed from New-York, bound for New-Orleans, Sept. 29, at about 3:30 P. M. Discharged pilot and crossed the bar about 6 P. M. of the same day, with nearly a full cargo and full passenger list, viz.: Crew of about 62; first and second cabin passengers, about 213—total, say 275 persons on board. On the 29th inst. we had easterly winds with heavy swells. On the 30th it was smoother and the weather pleasanter.

Oct. 1, 8 A. M.—Cape Hatteras abeam; sea smooth and weather calm and clearing off.

Oct. 2.—This day commences with a fresh breeze from the east to southeast, with heavy swell, which increased about evening to a gale, with very heavy seas, and about midnight it blew a hurricane, with a very ugly cross sea. The barometer this day was about 28° 80′.

At 1 A. M. of the 3d, the vessel having shipped a heavy sea, which stove in the starboard forward gangway, finding that large quantities of water were coming in on the deck, it was necessary to put up a bulk-head there to prevent the water from coming in and going below. By the direction of Capt. Knapp, I, with other officers and portions of the crew of the ship, went to work for this purpose. This bulkhead was erected four times, but the sea breaking it down every time, it was deemed of no use to continue. About 3 A. M. went on deck and found that the starboard rudder chain had been thrown out of the sheave by the motion of the ship. I then went below to the lower after cabin, to assist in bailing, the ship having previously taken in water by the seas making a clear breach over her. It was necessary to cut a hatch in the lower cabin deck aft for the purpose of removing a portion of the cargo and to be able to get at the water. This partial removal caused the entire cargo to shift aft, driving the bailers from their duty. I then went on deck and assisted in getting the boats free from their fastenings to the ship. The boats being all free and ready, I opened the upper saloon door (which had been previously kept closed on account of the heavy weather, and to keep out the water,) for the purpose of allowing the passengers to come out on deck. At this time there was a general rush for the boats by the passengers, but the officers and crew stood to their post to the last, and did not get into the boats at all. I at this time did not think the danger imminent, the ship having behaved so well throughout the entire night. Soon after, at about 6 A. M., or at daylight, the ship took a heavy lurch, and at the same time settling fast, a heavy sea boarded her and she went down. Everything had been done by the Captain (Knapp,) officers, crew and passengers that could be done to save the ship. I was in the engine room during the night. I found the engineer and the men at their posts, and the engines working finely. When the ship went down I was standing on the upper deck, between my office and the saloon door, with a large party of passengers around me, both male and female. We all went down together. After struggling in the water among the driftwood, &c., for about three hours, one of the ship's lifeboats drifting near me, I got on board. We were all thrown out six times by the boats being capsized by the sea, the wind and the drift-wood. During this forenoon the sea run very high, and until the afternoon we were surrounded with immense quantities of drift-wood, the wind still blowing a hurricane. At night the wind moderated very much—the sea also.

Oct. 4—This day came in calm and pleasant. About 8 A. M. we fell in with one of the ship's lifeboats, having the third mate and nine of the passengers and crew. We now made two sails from four life preservers, the other boat fixing her own sail. Both boats now stood to the westward for the land. Wind about east-north-east. At dark this night we lost company with the other boat.

Oct. 5.—At 5 o'clock this A. M., made a sail which hove to and took us on board bark *Fleetwing*, of Laurvig, Norway, from Balie, Honduras, for Southampton, England. We remained on board 33 hours.

Oct. 6.—At 2 P. M. spoke the schooner *S. J. Waring* Capt. Frank Smith, for Apalachicola, Fla. He took us on board. Having been in the recent hurricane, being crippled and sails blown away, he was bound for the first port, Savannah or Charleston. Since we came on board the *Waring*, Capt. Smith, his officers and crew have done everything that could be done to relieve our sufferings, to the discomfort of themselves.

Oct. 7.—I should have stated in my report of Oct. 2 that Capt. Knapp informed me at midnight of that day that the ship was about 240 miles northeast of Matanilla Reef, and from that time until the ship went down I should judge she did not change her position much.

Our party consists of the following:

Robert Finger, Chief-Engineer of steamship *Evening Star*.
Ellery S. Allen, Purser.
John Laney, water tender.
Frederick Shaffer, coal passer.
George Smith, seaman.
John Powers, seaman.
Dennis Gammon, waiter.
Rowland Stephens, waiter.
Edward Larner, passenger.
H. H. Harris, passenger.

Oct. 8.—Arrived at Savannah.

I have been Purser of the *Evening Star* for nearly thirty months, and made every voyage in her during that time. I have sailed as a Purser for nearly ten years, and during all that time I have never experienced such heavy weather on this coast. I must say that I considered the *Evening Star* capable and seaworthy in every respect, and that no other steamer could have behaved better, or stood longer under such circumstances. On my arriving here and finding myself censured by the friends of those on board, and the public for not sending a detailed report from Savannah, I deem it just to myself to state that I did prepare such report, which, from some unknown misapprehension, was not forwarded.

A correct and complete passenger and crew list will be furnished for publication as soon as possible.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY.

Mr. W. H. Harris, a merchant residing in Williamsburgh, was a passenger on board the *Evening Star*. Mr. Harris is not engaged in business in Williamsburgh, but is in the habit of taking goods of various kinds to New-Orleans for speculative purposes. Mr. Harris had goods to a considerable amount on board the *Evening Star*. He has made frequent ocean voyages, and was one of those who remained calm and collected throughout the trying scenes which surrounded him, and rendered most welcome assistance to Capt. Knapp and the officers of the ship. The following is the statement of Mr. Harris, as made to our reporter yesterday:

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HARRIS.

The mail steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. Knapp, sailed from New-York Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. On the morning of the 2d of October it began to blow pretty hard, and continued to increase gradually until the morning of the 3d, when it blew a perfect hurricane. At this time we were 180 miles east of Tybee Islands. After weathering the storm for fourteen hours she foundered at daylight on the morning of the 3d, with two hundred and seventy-five souls on board, only sixteen of whom were saved. I will endeavor to relate the details of the calamity as far as I can of my own knowledge. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d it began to blow very hard. I stood in the doorway of what was called the "social hall," which is a little saloon at the head of the stairway leading to the main saloon. This saloon was filled with ladies at this time. At 6 o'clock the vessel commenced to ship such heavy seas that the floor of the hall was covered with water, and made it very disagreeable for the ladies to remain there. I went down into the dining-room and laid down, but found that the water had come in through the deck and wet all the cushions. She was then leaking over all the deck. At 11:30 o'clock all hands were called on deck to bale water out of the engine-room, the seas having washed down over the vessel and into the room. A party of men went forward and succeeded in getting the water all out of there. A break was then discovered in the pantry or steward's room, and all hands went to baling there. At the same time she broke away her bulwarks on her starboard side. The damage here was speedily repaired, in a manner sufficiently strong to keep out the water for the time. At 12 o'clock the vessel became unmanageable, from losing the use of the rudder. At 2 o'clock we commenced cutting a hole in the deck for the purpose of baling the water out of the hold. We took out sufficient freight to enable us to look in, but found but a few inches of water. However, by the time we were ready to bail it had gained considerably in depth. We all set to work baling, and worked as long as we could, the women laboring as hard as the men. They would pass the empty buckets, while the men carried the full ones. They worked quietly in all that terrible storm without a murmur. We had some trouble with the Frenchmen of the Opera Troupe, in consequence of their not being able to understand English. However, they did their best, and worked willingly when they understood what to do. At 2 o'clock the men were all tired out with hard work, and, as the water continued to gain upon us, we gave up all as lost. The water at this time was six feet deep in the hold, and the ship was rolling about in the tempest like a log, the waves breaking over her in quick succession. However, all was done that could be done, and as darkness came on, most of the passengers went below. At 5 o'clock next morning I went on deck, and the sight that there met my gaze can never be erased from my memory. At daylight on looking around, I found the ship, sure enough, a total wreck, and the sight one to make the stoutest heart quail. The whole of the paddle boxes had been carried away, nothing but the fans being left. The pilot-house was gone, and the guards also. The sea was running mountains high, the spray blowing about like rain, and the wind rushing through the rigging and about the dismantled ship. The hurricane was now at its height. I forgot to mention that the engine stopped working at 2 o'clock in the morning in consequence of the breaking of the steampipe, and the fires being put out. The donkey engine was therefore also useless. At daylight the Captain told the women that nothing more could be done, and that if any of them wanted to get into the boats they could do so. He then went away, and I did not see him again. Mr. Allen, the purser, then came with the ladies out of the cabin. All those who could get life-preservers had them, and they were very few. He placed them in a boat, but she no sooner touched the water than she capsized, and all were washed away. The ship all this time was filling fast; I stood by some hatches, intending to hold on to them along with several women, when we shipped a heavy sea forward of the wheelhouse on the starboard side and went down. In an instant the sea swept me clear of the deck, and carried me down some twenty-five feet I thought. When I came to the surface I found myself in the midst of the wreck of the vessel, surrounded by floating spars and drift wood. Men and women were floating all about, clinging to anything they could lay hold of. All shouts for aid were drowned by the fury of the hurricane. I secured a piece of the wreck with which to support myself, but I had to abandon this owing to the danger I was in of being struck by pieces of the flying wreck, which were being hurled about in all directions by the wind and the waves. I then got hold of a piece of the fragments of the saloon, upon which I pulled myself, but was thrown off again and again by the violence of the waves, in each new effort to regain my position, lacerating my hands and limbs on the nails and splinters in the pieces of wreck. In this way I clung to life for two or three hours. While drifting about in this way I could see the whole of the wreck as it lay before me. I saw the hurricane deck, two hundred feet long, crowded with human beings, herded together. Some of these were standing, and some sitting, all helpless and despairing. I now drifted near a life-boat, keel up, for which I abandoned my piece of wreck and swam. Others were clinging to it, whom I assisted to right it. When I succeeded in getting in with the others I recognized the Purser, Mr. Allen. There were now ten of us, but after this we were frequently upset, each time losing one or more of our number, again adding to them by picking up others. Helpless to manage the boat, which was filled with water and drifting at the mercy of the sea, we passed and repassed the wreck during the day. Towards evening we lost sight of it. We had now been sitting in the water all day long, and when night came on we began to feel the want of food and water, but we had neither. Just after dark I picked up a turnip, of which we each took a bite, and this was all we ate during the day. We were now so dry that some drank sea water, which made them very flighty, while others drank their own urine, which answered better. The morning of the fourth was very fine, so we determined to get the water out of our boat. At daylight we came up to one of the wrecked, who was floating on a piece of the cabin, and had an oar with which to guide his craft. We got alongside and put some of the men on it, after which we upset our boat, thus getting the water out of it. We then got in again, and felt comparatively comfortable, but still suffering for the want of food and water. We then rigged two masts out of pieces of the wreck, and made sails out of the covering of the life-preservers. We then headed east-north-east. At 8 o'clock we fell in with the third mate, with nine men in another life-boat, who gave each of us a handful of crackers; but, unfortunately, our throats were so parched with the long thirst, and by drinking sea water, we were unable to swallow this food. The two boats then parted company, we taking a more northerly direction than the other. At 5 o'clock, on the 5th, we fell in with the Norwegian bark *Fleetwing*, from Balize, Honduras, for Liverpool, who took us on board. Here we remained thirty-three hours. On the 6th spoke schooner *J. Waring*, Capt. Frank Smith, from New-York for Apalachicola, Florida. This vessel having suffered in the gale and got crippled, she put into Savannah for repairs. While we were on board the *Waring* the captain and crew did all in their power to relieve our wants, even at their own discomfort. While we were floating in the lifeboat, a young woman, about 18 years of age, caught hold with us and clung on for several hours. She held on while we were capsized three times, but kept growing weaker. At last we were turned over again, and she was lost. We all got very much exhausted, and could scarcely hold on to the boat; Mr. Allen became very weak, and would have been lost but for assistance given him. We were all bruised more or less, and the salt water made our wounds very painful.

Capt. Knapp did his duty faithfully and manfully throughout, doing all in his power to save his ship, and when he found there was no hope, contributed much to preserving order among the passengers and crew. He floated for some time, but while clinging to one of the lifeboats he was struck on the head by a piece of timber and killed. On our arrival at Savannah, the Purser, Mr. Allen, did everything that was in his power to make us comfortable. We had lost everything, and even the clothes we had on were ruined by our long exposure in the water. New suits were given us, and passage to New-York secured for us on the propeller *Virgo*. On board this latter vessel we received every attention from the officers. We were all very much sunburned while in the open boat, and during our passage home the skin has peeled off our faces and hands. I am still lame and sore, but will be all right in a few days. One of the passengers on board the *Evening Star* was Capt. Joseph P. Robinson, of Boston, a brave and gallant man. He was one of the coolest men on board the wreck, and labored manfully to save the ship and to calm the fears of the women and frightened men. He struggled hard for his life, but was struck by a piece of the floating wreck and went down. The women on board the ship behaved nobly during the terrible scenes of the tempest, yielding a ready compliance to all orders given them. There were about forty prostitutes on board the ship, but they had behaved with great propriety from the first. There were but two or three exceptions to this, and they were not particularly bad. Most of the women had been obliged to remain in their rooms or in the saloons, previous to the storm, owing to the rough weather. Many of them were sea-sick, as, indeed, were many of the men. One of the prostitutes, who was the proprietress of an elegant house of ill-fame in New-Orleans, had a beautiful pair of ponies on board and a fine new carriage. They were all anxious to work when danger appeared, and some of them did good service.

CAPT. ROBINSON.

Capt. Robinson, referred to in the statement of Mr. Harris, was a member of the firm of Bouve & Robinson, and was returning to New-Orleans, where his house had a branch store. Capt. Robinson was a son of Rev. J. P. Robinson, a well-known Episcopal clergyman in Boston. The Captain was one of the earliest volunteers in the late war, and was connected with the Potomac army through all its vicissitudes. He was detached from the regiment in which he enlisted, and attached to the United States Engineer Corps. In all the bloody battles wherein he had taken part, he escaped with hardly a scratch. His destiny proved to have been to escape the perils of the battle-field, and meet a watery grave. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The following is a list of the only known survivors of the disaster:

Arrived at Savannah in the Schooner S. J. Waring on Oct. 8.

Robert Finger, Chief-Engineer.
Ellery S. Allen, Purser.
John Lang, water-tender.
Frederick Shaffer, coal-passer.
George Smyth, seaman.
John Powers, seaman.
Dennis Gannon, waiter.
Rowland Stephens, waiter.
Edward Larner, passenger.
W. H. Harris, passenger.

Arrived at Charleston, per Schooner Morning Star, Oct. 9.

James W. Lyon, Pilot.
John Berry, Cook.
Andrew McMahon, Assistant-Engineer.
A. Sanza, passenger.
E. A. Van Sickles, passenger.
Minnie Taylor, passenger.
Mollie Wilson, passenger.

Arrived at Fernandina on Sunday, Oct. 7, in ship's boat.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Third-Mate.
John Dempsey, seaman.
John Campbell, seaman.
James Howe, seaman.
Chancellor Mason, Steerage-Steward.
Frank Gerrard, passenger.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 9th has the following:

"We are indebted to Mr. J. Rutledge Kinnegan, the purser of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*, for the following facts regarding one of the most terrible marine disasters that ever happened on our coast—the loss of the steamship *Evening Star* while bound from New-York to New-Orleans.

She left New-York on Monday, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., with a valuable cargo, and upwards of 300 souls on board, including the crew. On the morning of the 2d inst. she encountered severe weather. A tremendous northeast gale taking the ship, she labored heavily, and her fires were extinguished. At 6 o'clock, when about 180 miles off Tybee Light, she suddenly went down. Eighteen persons succeeded in making their escape by taking to one of her small boats, in which they were at sea, without water or provisions, for four days. The boat, we are informed, capsized several times, and a number of its unfortunate occupants, on each occasion, thereby lost their lives; among whom was Capt. Knapp. After suffering agonies at which the mind shudders, the third mate, three sailors and Mr. Frank Garrard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a cabin passenger, were providentially enabled on Sunday morning last to reach the beach near Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., in an exhausted condition, with the dead bodies of two of their companions who had died from want and exposure.

Three other boats, filled with passengers—how many it was impossible to learn—left the ill-fated steamship at the same time, one of which, containing the purser and engineer, was in company with the one which reached Fernandina until Friday, when it was lost sight of. A rumor had reached that place when the *Sylvan Shore* was about to sail that the missing boat had arrived at Old Town, but no further particulars were known regarding its fate. Nothing was known of the other boats.

The *Evening Star* was an A1 side-wheel steamship of about 2,000 tons, was valued at upwards of $250,000, and owned by Messrs. Garrison & Allen, of New-York.

Much anxiety has been felt as to the fate of the passengers and crew of this ill-fated steamer. Dispatch after dispatch was received yesterday from anxious friends, making inquiry as to the fate of those who were on board. With a view to relieve the minds of such inquirers, we may state that beyond the names of those published yesterday as having been saved, there does not appear the slightest possibility of any others of the passengers and crew being saved.

In an interview had yesterday with the purser and engineer of the *Evening Star* the hopes which we had built for the safety of others of the passengers and crew vanished, and we are compelled to announce that of all the living freight of the devoted vessel only three passengers and portion of the crew, whose names have been published, are saved.

Capt. Knapp, who left the ship in the boat with the third mate, which was capsized four times, met his death by a piece of drift wood, which, striking him in the forehead, killed him.

There is not the slightest chance of the escape of any of the women and children. Purser E. S. Allen and Chief Engineer Robert Finger, with whom we conversed, although much fatigued, are, we are happy to state, in a condition of health which will permit them to leave for New-York on the steamship *Virgo* this morning. Capt. Dickerson, of this city, has generously provided for their wants, and everything has been done to secure their comfort.

FROM THE SAVANNAH PAPERS.

The *News & Herald*, of the 9th inst., gives the following additional particulars of the disaster:

The severe equinoctial gales which have prevailed since the first of the month, had prepared us for news of marine disasters on our coast, but we were in hopes that those already recorded comprised the extent of the damage. It is, however, our painful duty to report another startling calamity in the loss of the steamship *Evening Star*, which foundered at sea on the 3d inst., off the coast of Florida, with some two hundred and seventy souls on board. The first intelligence which we received of this melancholy disaster was furnished by passengers on the *Sylvan Shore*, arrived here yesterday from Fernandina, Fla.

The mail steamer *Evening Star*, Capt. Knapp, of the New-York Mail Steamship Company's Star Line, sailed from New-York for New-Orleans Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. She encountered a severe gale at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d inst., 180 miles east of Tybee Island. After weathering the storm some seventeen hours, she foundered at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., with two hundred and seventy souls on board, only seventeen of whom are known to have been saved.

There seems to have been only three or four lifeboats on board, in one of which the Chief Engineer and Purser, with six of the crew and two passengers succeeded, after being capsized two or three times, in keeping afloat until they were picked up by the Norwegian bark *Fleetwing*, by which they were transferred to the schooner *S. J. Waring*, on which vessel they arrived here last evening.

A second boat took sixteen persons from the sinking ship, among whom were the Captain and third mate. This boat was capsized some twelve or fifteen times, the Captain being lost the fourth time she upset. The boat arrived at Fernandina on Sunday morning, with six persons and two dead bodies on board.

Only one passenger was saved on the third mate's boat. His name is Frank Gerrard, of No. 51 Bond-street, Brooklyn. The names of the survivors in this boat are:

Thomas Fitzpatrick, third mate.
John Dempsey, seaman.
John Campbell, seaman.
James Howe, seaman.
Chancellor Mason, steerage steward.
Frank Gerrard, passenger.

If any of the other boats left the ship it is presumed they were immediately swamped, as they have not been heard of.

Since writing the above we have been furnished with the following letters, which give the circumstances of this fearful disaster more in detail:

On Board Schooner J. S. Waring, at Sea.

Steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. William Knapp, sailed from New-York, bound for New-Orleans, Sept. 29, 1866, about 3:30 P. M. Discharged pilot and crossed the bar about 6 P. M. same day, with a full cargo and a full passenger list, viz.: crew about 62; first and second cabin passengers about 213; total of 275 persons on board.

On the 29th we had easterly winds with a heavy swell. On the sea smoother and weather pleasanter.

Oct. 1, 8 *A. M.*—Cape Hatteras light abeam. Sea smooth; weather calm and clearing off.

Oct. 2.—This day commences with fresh breeze from E. to S. E., with a heavy swell, which increased about evening to a gale with very heavy seas; and about midnight it blew a hurricane with a very ugly cross sea. Ship lying in the trough of the sea. My barometer this day being about 28 and 8-10ths.

Oct. 3, about 3 A. M., commenced baling ship from engine-room and after cabin. About 3 A. M. the starboard rudder-chain got out of the sheave. At 5 A. M. engine disabled. Having been at work on deck I now went to lower after cabin, and assisted in baling, but the increase of water in the ship's hold soon drove the men from their duty by the cargo's shifting aft.

About 5 A. M. the Captain went into the cabin and notified the passengers that he had done all in his power, and that the ship would go down. At this time I was assisting in getting the boats free from their fastenings to the ship. At about 6 A. M., or at daylight, the ship took a heavy lurch, at the same time settling fast. A heavy sea boarded her and she went down. From what I saw and learn, all the boats were capsized when the ship went down. After being in the water among the drift-wood, &c., &c., for nearly three hours, one of the ship's life-boats coming near me I got on board, but was capsized out six times. During this forenoon the sea run very high, and until afternoon was surrounded with immense quantities of drift-wood, the wind still blowing a hurricane. At night the wind moderated very much; the sea also.

4th.—This day came in calm and pleasant. About 8 A. M. we fell in with one of the ship's life-boats, having the third mate and nine of the passengers and crew. We now made two sails from four life-preservers, the other boat fixing her own sail. Both boats now stood to the westward for the land, wind about E. N. E. At dark this night we lost company of the other boat, and know nothing of her since.

5th.—At 5 o'clock this A. M. made a sail which hove to and took us aboard, bark *Fleetwing*, of Laurvig, Norway, from Balize, Honduras, for Southampton, England; we remained on board 33 hours.

6th.—At 2 P. M. spoke the schooner *S. J. Waring*, Capt. Frank Smith, from New-York for Apalachicola, Fla. He took us on board. Having been in the recent hurricane, being crippled and sails blown away, he was bound for the first port, Savannah or Charleston. Since we came on board the *Waring* Capt. Smith, his officers and crew, have done everything that could be done to relieve our sufferings, to the discomfort of themselves.

7th.—I should have stated in my report of Oct. 2 that Capt. Knapp informed me at midnight of that day that the ship was about 240 miles northeast of Matanilla Reef, and 180 miles from the land, and from that time until the ship went down I should judge she did not change her position much.

Our party consists of the following:

Robert Finger, late Chief Engineer of steamship *Evening Star*.
Ellery S. Allen, Purser.
John Lang, water-tender.
Frederic Shaffer, coal-passer.
George Smith, seaman.
John Powers, seaman.
Dennis Gannon, waiter.
Rowland Stephens, waiter.
Edward Larner, passenger.
W. H. Harris, passenger.

Oct. 8.—Arrived at Savannah.

ELLERY S. ALLEN,
Purser late steamship *Evening Star*.

On Board Schooner S. J. Waring, at Sea.

Steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. Wm. Knapp, sailed from New-York, bound for New-Orleans, Sept. 28, 1866, about 3:30 P. M.; discharged pilot and crossed the bar about 6 P. M. same day. Strong easterly wind and rough sea.

Sept. 30.—Sea smooth, and weather pleasant.

Oct. 1.—At 8 A. M., Cape Hatteras light abeam. Weather moderating and sea smooth.

Oct. 2.—Commences with fresh breeze from the east southwest, with heavy swell; at 8 P. M., having increased to a heavy gale. At midnight, blowing a hurricane, with a very ugly sea, and ship making water very fast.

Oct. 3.—At 3 A. M. the main steam-pipe broke. At about the same time started fire on donkey boiler, and got the steam-pump to work. About 4:30 A. M. steam-pipe on donkey boiler broke; water gaining very fast; ship laying in trough of sea, and the sea making a clean break over her. At 5 A. M. the engine stopped working, and all hands baling ship. At about 6 A. M. the ship went down. After having been in water about two hours, I succeeded in getting on one of the lifeboats. Shortly afterwards, I was washed away from the boat; got on a piece of wreck, and was picked up about 5 P. M. by the same boat. Weather moderating.

Oct. 4.—Begins calm and beautiful. About 8 A. M. we fell in with one of the lifeboats, having the third Mate and nine of the passengers. Both boats now stood to the westward for the land, wind about East North-east. At dark this night we lost company of the other boat, and know nothing of her since.

Oct. 5.—At 5 A. M. made a sail, which hove to and took us on board—bark *Fleetwing*, of Norway, from Balize, Honduras, for Southampton, England.

Oct. 6.—At 2 P. M. spoke schooner *S. J. Waring*, Capt. Smith, from New-York for Apalachicola, Florida, and he took us on board. Having been in the recent hurricane, and being crippled and sails blown away, he was bound for the first port—Savannah or Charleston.

Oct. 7.—Begins with light easterly winds and smooth sea. Arrived off Tybee light at 6 P. M., and laid to until morning.

Oct. 8.—This day begins clear and pleasant. At 8:30 A. M. crossed the bar and came to anchor in the river.

ROBERT FINGER,
Late Chief-Engineer Steamship *Evening Star*.

We have learned no further particulars in regard to the loss of the steamship *Evening Star*. Several vessels arrived yesterday, none of which report having seen anything, even of the fragments of the steamer. Purser Allen is of the opinion that no more of the passengers or crew have been saved than those already heard from. He is confident that none of the female passengers or crew were saved.

Purser Harris, Robert Finger, Chief Fireman, and H. H. Harris, passenger, who have been stopping at the residence of Capt. H. J. Dickerson since they arrived here, will leave for New-York on the steamship *Virgo* this morning. The balance of the party, who arrived by the *Waring*, will remain here until Saturday, when they, in company with those who were saved and arrived at Fernandina, will leave for New-York by the steamship *San Salvador*.

MORE SURVIVORS.

Arrival of the Third Officer and Ten of the Crew.

By the *Livingston*, from Savannah, Oct. 11, same date as the sailing of the *Virgo*, the following passengers arrived, saved from the *Evening Star*:

Thos. Fitzpatrick, third officer.
Seamen—John Depey, James Howe, John Campbell, John Purs, Geo. Smith.
Water-tender—John Long.
Steerage Steward—Chauncy H. Mason.
Waiters—Dennis Gannon, Rowland Stevens.
Coal-passer—Frederick Shaffer.

The Disaster to the S. J. Waring.

The schooner *S. J. Waring*, Capt. Smith, which put into Savannah with some of the survivors from the ill-fated steamer *Evening Star*, suffered severely in the storm. She sailed from this port Sept. 22 for Apalachicola, with an assorted cargo, and had pleasant weather untill off Abacoa on the 2d of October, when she was struck with a violent hurricane, which lasted three days. During the storm the *Waring* lost her fore-mast head, main-topmast and jibboom, and had all her sails split. The vessel leaking badly, and being unable to proceed on her voyage, after throwing overboard a part of her cargo she was headed for Savannah, and arrived there about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 8th.

The Pennsylvania Election.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 14.

Perry County gives Geary 2,581, and Clymer 2,495.

Northumberland County gives Clymer 468 majority.

Centre County gives Clymer 461 majority.

Monroe County gives Clymer 1,991 majority.

Memphis Election.

Louisville, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The election passed off quietly. Lafland was elected Mayor; both the Conservative candidates were elected to the Legislature.

Assembly Nominations.

Albany, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The Democrats of the First District of this county have nominated William J. Snyder, and those of the Fourth District have nominated James T. Phelps for the Assembly.

Obituary.

Trenton, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 14.

Col. C. J. Ihrie, formerly State Librarian, and some years ago a Senator from Warren County, died in this city last night.

Fish, Oyster and Clam Order.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Oct. 14.

An order issued by the Board of Health a few weeks since prohibiting the introduction of fish, oysters and clams on account of the prevalence of the cholera, has been revoked.

Marine Disasters.

Savannah, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 14.

The bark *Havala*, from Matanzas for Turk's Island, put into Fernandina in distress.

The schooner *De Soto*, from Pensacola to Baltimore, was abandoned at sea. Her captain and crew were saved by the British brig *Union*, which arrived here in distress.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOAX.

The Ledger's Account.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The *Ledger* publishes the following: We are now enabled to give the history of the dispatch containing the series of questions alleged to have been submitted to the Attorney-General by the President on the legality of the existing Congress, as published in the *Ledger* on Thursday last. When the authenticity of the dispatch was denied by the Attorney-General and the President, it became necessary to make a thorough investigation of the origin of the statement, in order to vindicate the character of this paper for fair dealing with the public. And it was due to the President, as well as to ourselves, if the story was false, that its author should be ferreted out and exposed. To effect these ends we spent Thursday, Friday, and most of Saturday last, in collecting proofs that demonstrate that the dispatch came to us in the regular course of business from an old and heretofore approved correspondent. And in tracing the "questions" to their origin on Saturday, having completed everything it was in our power to do, we placed in the hands of the President a package containing files of papers bearing on the foregoing points. Of these one was the original manuscript given to our correspondent by one of his Washington agents. The second was the original manuscript as sent by our correspondent, and as it passed through our printing office. The third was the statement of our correspondent, showing that it was sent by him in good faith as he sends all his news, and that no person, directly or indirectly, connected with the *Ledger* had any knowledge of its origin except his Washington agent, who gave him the original statement, also giving the name of that agent. The fourth was the statement of the agent himself, purporting to give the sources of his information, but declining to give up names. The fifth contained telegrams from our correspondent and his agent in answer to inquiries, and reiterating their belief in the truth of the dispatch.

Such is the nature of the evidence laid before the President, and it proved to him as it will to all the world, that the dispatch came to us through the regular channel, from an old correspondent, without any previous knowledge of the proprietor or editors, or any one directly or indirectly connected with the establishment, except our correspondent and his agent, and that the whole transaction throughout is marked by the good faith characteristic of the *Public Ledger*.

We now come to the origin of the "questions." Our correspondent says that the original manuscript was given to him by Mr. H. M. Flint, of Washington, who is one of three or four persons who aid him in procuring Washington news. Mr. Flint confirms this, and the substance of his statement is as follows:

He says that "a person in office told him that a paper dated at the Executive mansion was seen on the table of the Attorney-General, containing inquiries on the subject of the powers and duties of the President in his relations to the present Congress, and relative to its legality when so many States are excluded from representation, and requesting the Attorney-General to answer in writing; and that the questions sent to the *Ledger* are the same in substance as those seen on the Attorney-General's table. Another "person in office" told him that the President had been conversing with an intimate friend in the Executive Mansion at the same time, on the same questions, on the same subject.

The statement of Mr. Flint was subjected to a long and searching examination yesterday in Washington by a person authorized to speak for this paper, and it resulted in several material modifications of his original statement. Mr. Flint now says that "the person in office" told him that another person had told the "person in office" that he, "the other person," said he had seen the paper, and that his informant about the alleged conversation in the White House, between the President and an "intimate friend" said that the "intimate friend" had told another friend, who had told another person and that this fourth person had related the conversation to him—Mr. Flint. It will thus be seen that the "official" character of these informants of Mr. Flint is of but little consequence, as they were not relating what came under their "official" notice, but merely what they had heard other people say. It is but fair to Mr. Flint to say that he claims to have had a firm conviction of the truthfulness, accuracy and good faith of his informants, and that he still claims to have the same conviction.

Thus far we have spoken of these alleged informants—"in office"—as though they have real existence, and as if Mr. Flint had acted in good faith, but we now come to a feature of the transaction that shakes that theory to the foundation. Mr. Flint now admits that having no more precise information than the foregoing general and roundabout report, and that not having a single note of the alleged questions in writing, he deliberately sat down at his table and framed in his own words which he supposed to be the questions, professing to give the text literally, with accompanying references to articles and sections of the Constitution, and sent this off for publication as the specific language of inquiries submitted to the Attorney-General by the President on one of the most serious topics that it is possible just now to raise. This is his own admission. It is difficult to find proper terms by which to characterise and condemn so unscrupulous a transaction, and we leave it to all those who read it to apply such as they deem most fitting to such a subject. In view of these admissions by the man to whom the story of the questions is thus ultimately traced, we confess to having serious doubts as to how far his statement about having any information at all can be trusted, and as to whether he must not be considered as having manufactured the whole story from beginning to end. He has been informed indeed, that this will probably be the verdict of the public, unless he gives up the name of the mysterious "person in office," which he has thus far concealed. In finally disposing of Mr. Flint we have to say that if we had known that the dispatch containing the questions came from him it would never have appeared in the *Ledger*; but, coming through a correspondent who has been connected with this paper for upwards of twenty years, we gave it that credit we thought it entitled to from his general accuracy.

We have now given a full, clear and unreserved account of a very unpleasant and very unusual business for the *Ledger*. It has cost much labor and anxiety, and no small amount of expense; but if it had required a hundred times the effort, and every dollar the establishment can command, it would have been expended in vindicating the *Ledger's* well-earned name for upright and honest dealing with the public.

Cholera.

Baltimore, Sunday, Oct. 14.

During the past week quite a number of cases of cholera and deaths therefrom have occurred in a very filthy quarter of the city, inhabited by degraded colored people. To-day the Board of Health sent about twenty cases to the hospital for treatment. Measures have been adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease.

From California.

San Francisco, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived from Panama this morning, with New-York dates of Sept. 21.

The Atlantic and Athletic Match.

The grand match for the championship will be played to-day at Bedford. Every preparation has been made by the proprietors of the Capitoline grounds for the reception of a large crowd. Extra entrances have been made to the ground, and everything put in readiness for the game. All the Brooklyn railroads converging in the neighborhood of the ball ground will put on extra cars to accommodate the large crowd expected. The following are the car routes from Catharine, Fulton, Wall-street and South Ferries: From Catharine-street Ferry, De Kalb-avenue cars to Marcy-avenue; from Fulton Ferry, Fulton-avenue cars direct to the grounds, and Myrtle-avenue to Marcy-avenue; from Wall-street and South Ferries, by Atlantic-avenue cars to Nostrand-avenue. Extra cars will run from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 5:30 to 8 P. M., returning. Inspector Folk will be present, with a large force of Police, and we are assured that no such scenes will be permitted as marked the proceedings in Philadelphia. Seats will be reserved for ladies, who are on this occasion, as on all others on these grounds, admitted free. Seats will also be reserved for the officers and active members of the Athletic Club. The scorers will have a table to themselves, and the reporters of the local Press will also have a table set apart for their use.

A good deal of betting has been indulged in during the past week, the Atlantics being the favorites.

Unknown Man Drowned.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night an unknown man walked overboard at the Roosevelt-street Ferry and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height, and was dressed in a light suit of clothes.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The Banquet to the Layers of the Atlantic Cable.

Speech of Lord Stanley on the United States and England.

He Advocates a Closer Alliance Between the Two Countries.

Important Suggestions of the London Times With Regard to the Alabama Claims.

The British Government Urged to Make Concessions.

Sanguinary and Decisive Defeat of the Egyptian Troops in Candia.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Cotton—The market is firm and active; sales to-day reach 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Breadstuffs—The weather is again unfavorable, and the Breadstuffs market is firmer for Wheat and Corn.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Provisions—The market for Provisions is generally dull, with a declining tendency.

London, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Consols close at 89¾ for money.

American Stocks.

The closing prices to-day are:

U. S. Five-Twenties	70¾
Erie Railway	49¾
Illinois Central	78¾

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York Oct. 3, has arrived.

Ship *Chancellor*, Jones, from New-York Sept. 12, has arrived.

BY THE BELGIAN TO OCT. 5.

Father Point, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Belgian*, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th inst., passed this point to-day.

The steamship *Hermann* from New-York arrived at Southampton on the 3d.

Admiral Goldsborough's Fleet.

The frigate *Colorado* left Southampton on the 3d for Cherbourg.

An interchange of civilities had taken place between Admiral Goldsborough and the Admiral in command at Portsmouth. Visits and salutes were exchanged. Admiral Goldsborough's flag was hoisted at the time on the *Frolic*.

The United States steamer *Canandaigua*, from Cherbourg and Lisbon, arrived at Gibraltar on the 2d, and proceeded eastward.

Lord Stanley's Speech at the Atlantic Cable Banquet.

The London *Times* compliments Lord Stanley on his speech at the Cable Banquet in Liverpool, which was, it says, *designed to satisfy the United States that our relations with that country are safe in his hands*. The *Times* suggests that his lordship should *take in hand the differences relating to the Alabama claims, which, intractable as they may seem, it is persuaded can be set at rest if the necessary temper and judgment be brought to bear upon them*. The *Times* further suggests that England should offer to submit her neutrality laws, together with those of the United States, to revision by a mixed commission; also, that the time has come *when concession respecting the Alabama claims is no longer open to misconstruction*, and would be accepted by the United States as a spontaneous action of good will.

The Case of Lamirande.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the British Foreign Office has received a petition from M. Lamirande, whose case has created so much noise, and that Lord Stanley has promised that his case shall have his immediate and best attention. Lord Canarvon, Colonial Secretary, is also taking the necessary measures for instituting a strict inquiry into the conduct of those who so grossly outraged British law in this matter.

The Seizure of the British Steamer Tornado by Spain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the seizure of the British steamer *Tornado*, and the imprisonment of her crew by positive orders from Madrid, are assuming a serious aspect. The ground alleged by her captors is, that the *Tornado* was a Chilian privateer. The facts are that she is owned by Campbell & Co., of London, and was on a voyage from Leith to Rio Janeiro. The crew have been kept in close confinement for months, and treated with brutal severity by the Spanish authorities.

French Irritation Against Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that notwithstanding the pacific countenance assumed, there is in higher regions as strong, if not stronger, irritation against Prussia as at any previous period.

More Fighting in Candia—The Egyptian Troops Defeated.

Official intelligence from Candia states that another battle had taken place, in which 7,000 Christians and 17,000 Egyptians were engaged. The former commenced the attack, and drove back the Egyptians to the sea shore, where they were received on board the vessels of the Turkish squadron.

A conflict is reported between the Christians and Turks at Heracles, in which the former claim to have obtained the advantage.

BY STEAMSHIP AT THIS PORT.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool Oct. 4, and the *America*, from Southampton Oct. 3, arrived at this port Saturday night.

The steamship *Malta*, from Liverpool Oct. 2, arrived at this port yesterday.

FRANCE.

The Inundations—Great Destruction of Property—Paris Growing Lively Again—Progress of the Exhibition Building—Books on the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866.

I must, in the first place, salute the flood in our rivers, for such another there has not been within the memory of three-year-old children, and a three-year-old wonder is enough to set all Paris in a

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S POEM.

THE PICTURE OF ST. JOHN. By BAYARD TAYLOR. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We had marked several passages of this poem for extracts, to give our readers a foretaste of its character, but our space is too limited to give these sufficiently *in extenso* to do justice to the author's conception as a whole; and we therefore content ourselves with quoting from the dedication the following apt picture of a group of American artists, which will give an adequate idea of the versification, and serve as a key-note to the entire poem, which is essentially artistic in scope and aim:

"You, underneath whose brush the autumn day
Draws near the sunset which it never finds,—
Whose art the smoke of Indian Summer binds
Beyond the west wind's power to breathe away:
Who fix the breakers in their lifted grace
And stretch the sea-horizon, dim and gray,
I'll call you Opal,—so your tints enchase
The pearly atmospheres wherein they play.

And you, who love the brown October field,
The lingering leaves that flutter as they cling,
And each forlorn but ever lovely thing,—
To whom elegaic Autumn hath revealed
Her sweetest dirges, Bloodstone: for the hue
Of sombre meadows to your palette cleaves,
And lowering skies, with sunlight breaking through,
And flecks of crimson on the scattered leaves!

You, Topaz, clasp the full-blown opulence
Of Summer: many a misty mountain range
Or smoky valley, specked with warrior-tents,
Basks on your canvas: then, with grander change,
We climb to where your mountain twilight gleams
In spectral pomp, or nurse the easeful sense
Which through your Golden Day forever dreams
By lakes, and sunny hills, and falling streams.

You banish color from your cheerful cell,
O Paros! but a stern imperial form
Stands in the marble moonlight where you dwell,
A Poet's head, with grand Ionian beard,
And Phidian dreams, that shine against the storm
Of toilful life, the white robe o'er them cast
Of breathless Beauty: yours the art, endeared
To men and gods, first born, enduring last.

You, too, whom how to name I may not guess,
Except the jacinth and the ruby, blent,
The native warmth of life might represent,
Which, drawn from barns and homesteads, you express,
Or vintage revels, round the maple-tree;
Or when the dusky race you quaintly dress
In art that gives them finer liberty—
Made by your pencil, ere by battle, free!

Where'er my feet have strayed, whatever shore
I visit, there your venturous footprints cling.
From Chimborazo unto Labrador
One sweeps the Continent with eagle wing,
To dip his brush in tropic noon, or fires
Of Arctic night: one sets his seal upon
Far Colorado's cleft, colossal spires,
And lone, snow-kindled cones of Oregon!

Another through the mystic moonlight floats
That silvers Venice; and another sees
The blazoned galleys and the gilded boats
Bring home her Doges: Andalusian leas,
Gray olive-slopes, and mountains sun-embrowned
Entice another, and from ruder ground
Of old Westphalian homes another brings
Enchanted memories of the meanest things.

To each and all, the hand of fellowship,
A poet's homage (should that title fall
From other lips than mine) to each and all!
For whether this pale star of Song shall dip
To swift forgetfulness, or burn beside
Accepted lamps of art's high festival,
Its flame was kindled at our shrines allied,
In double faith, and from a two-fold call!

The elaborate design and musical finish of this poem is remarkable in these days of dramatic experiments on the one hand, and of prolific lyrics on the other. The "Picture of St. John" is a metrical tale in Spenserian verse, and makes a duodecimo volume of more than 200 pages. It is carefully and gracefully versified, and has that combination of incident, description and reflection which the most popular exemplar's of this species of poetry, in our language, exhibit. There are many felicitous and apt turns of phrase, many ingenious comparisons and some thoughts of earnest or curious wisdom; and these several elements are judiciously blended so as to avoid monotony and vary the strain in a manner to keep up the interest and excite agreeable surprises. The psychological basis or theme of the composition is the artistic development of genius; first its blind but dominant instinct, seeking to embody the ideal—then the temporary eclipse of aspiration through the power of sensual appetite; and at last the reaction from this debasement by the inspiration of Love and the final triumph of Art by the discipline and exaltation of Sorrow. This philosophy of human development is familiar to all students of life and character—to all who have patiently and reverently followed the career of any great poet or artist. It is eliminated by the best critics of DANTE in their exposition of his love, exile, and baffled soul, culminating in the great mediæval Epic; it is recognized by the lovers of MILTON in the youthful beauty and rare scholarship, in the patriotic griefs and old age of blindness and poverty, wherein *Paradise Lost* was created. JAINE suggests it as the true key to MICHAEL ANGELO's sublimity, born of a lofty and gifted soul, imprisoned in tyrannous and uncongenial circumstances; but, more than all, it is an experiment, a law, more or less known and felt by every man and woman whose natures respond to the pure spell of beauty or the divine instinct of progress—whose hearts have ever trembled "along the line of infinite desires." To aspire, to succumb to temptation, to reassert the dignity of Conscience through the purifying influence of the Affections—and, bereaved or baffled therein, to become spiritualized and so achieve the highest possible triumph in art or life, in character or heroism—this is the process and the principle revealed in the best biographies and the noblest consciousness of our race. There is, therefore, an advantage in such an argument for a poem, inasmuch as it appeals to a recognized philosophy of character and a law of genius. As to the story—it is of a youth of humble birth and condition, who narrates his inward experience and outward life—premising

"I was finely wrought
Beyond their elements from whom I came;
A nimbler life informed my infant frame;
The gauzy wings some Psyche-fancy taught
To flutter, soulless custom could not tame."

He wanders into the solitudes of nature a child, "not knowing the thing for which he pined;" the artist sense and sentiment awaken, transport and possess him; he goes to Italy; is ravished with what he there sees; applies himself ardently to the study of the master-pieces of art; is seduced from his high aims by passion; dreams of an ideal woman; is sent for to paint the portrait of a patrician beauty of Florence, betrothed to an unloved nobleman by the old Marquis, her father; falls in love with her, which sentiment being warmly reciprocated, they elope to a mountain region, and lead an Arcadian life until a beautiful boy is born to them; soon after the mother dies, and the faithless but feudal peasant nurse carries off the child to the palace of his ancestors, where the distracted father at length finds him, but is set upon furiously by the enraged Marquis, who accidentally kills the boy while seeking the father's life, and bitterly repents the deed. The two are reconciled by this great mutual sorrow; an interval of despair ensues with the bereaved artist, but at last he comes out therefrom "resolute and calm;" and then, purified, elevated and consecrated by Grief, returns to his long-neglected "Picture of St. John," and endows its exquisite shape and expression with Soul. This picture had been conceived in his early youth, but the model of a Dalmatian fisher boy yielded only physical beauty; subsequently, taking his own lovely child for a model, he had produced a form and face of angelic, but altogether human beauty; and when the boy had perished so swiftly and horribly, his image came to the father's heart, and the artist's hand arrayed in the beauty of Immortality; inspired by the heavenly life, it is thus caught and delineated in lines and hues of transcendant grace and truth. Such is the artistic argument of the poem; and it is one of great ingenuity when we consider the purpose in view. Moreover the scene of the story is well adapted for that luxury of description and those historic and artistic allusions which belong to the subject; while the adventures and incidents give scope to passionate and picturesque episodes, vivid and more or less attractive. It will be seen from all we have said that we accord Mr. TAYLOR the credit of a high and noble argument, a good degree of tact and taste in the management thereof, and a facile, finished and melodious style; the result of which united merits is an interesting, musical, pleasing, picturesque and suggestive poem. Having awarded this praise, we feel more at liberty to speak of the "Picture of St. John" relatively, and with reference to our standard of appreciation. With CHANNING, we regard Poetry as the divinest of all arts, and accordingly bring to its enjoyment a test born of communion with its noblest fruits; and, so judged, we find in Mr. TAYLOR's poem the same essential defect which belongs to so many of our modern bards. The tone, the scope, much of the imagery, many of the details, and no small part of the absolute poetical impression are familiar to us—like the echoes of strains heard again and again; it seems like old poetic material new cast; like those musical compositions which are called reminiscences of this or that master. This absence of originality is, doubtless, in a measure, owing to the scene and subject. We have had so many and such vivid pictures of Venice and Florence from BYRON and SHELLY to the BROWNINGS—so many stories of Italian passion from BARRY CORNWALL to LEIGH HUNT, so many artistic descriptions from TENNYSON, so many sensuous and mythological images from KEATS—to say nothing of the philosophical and poetical writers of prose, from Mrs. JAMESON to RUSKIN—that, again and again, the cadence and character of this fresh Italian story seems like the refrain of a familiar and endeared melody; we do not say that it is less pleasant for the coincidence, but we do say that, given a large organ of language, command of rhyme and rhythm, facility and fancifulness, this kind of poetry may be and is produced with scarcely any genuine flavor of personal experience or individual inspiration, and is, in the last analysis, but a graceful *rifacimento*—clever, pleasing and poetical it may be, but destitute of that personal power, absolute creativeness and enduring music of humanity, which springs from soulful experience and original expression, and bears the stamp of a nationality, a life and a characteristic intellect which makes poetry a new Revelation and a perpetual Renown. Imbued with the delectable strains of bards pondered in youth, unconsciously the spirit of their muse tinges the imagination shapes the thought and attunes the music of their lovers; it is a natural consequence of sympathy and admiration; and one from which only the most reticent and rarely endowed versifiers escape; and not so much for the sake of their audience as for their own self-knowledge and absolute achievement, is it worthy of critical consideration.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY, containing an explanation of the principles of the science and a Glossary of the technical terms employed, with an Essay upon the use of Coat Armor in the United States. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, with numerous illustration. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD; New-York: W. J. WIDDLETON.

Possibly an aristocracy may be growing up here in republican America, and the publication of this handsome volume, which is one of the most luxuriously elegant specimens of the typographic art lately produced here, may be brought forward as an argument in favor of the idea. Certainly if there were not a demand for such a volume it would never have been compiled, and yet the facts of its origin do not indicate that aristocratic ideas, so far as a thorough knowledge of the science of heraldry is concerned, have yet gained a very strong hold here. Mr. WHITMORE tells us that in January, 1865, the Committee on Heraldry appointed by the New-England Historic Genealogical Society decided to commence the publication of all the existing specimens of coats of arms used here prior to the Revolution, and that the response from those interested in genealogy soon made it evident that there was a great want of information on the general subject of heraldry. It was at first proposed to meet this want by republishing one of the numerous manuals issued in England, but it was found that they were not at all adapted to the purpose, for the smaller ones were badly arranged and full of antiquated errors, while the larger manuals were altogether too diffuse in their treatment of the subject. Mr. WHITMORE, therefore, found himself compelled to drop the matter altogether, or to prepare such a compilation as should present all the essential principles of the science within a reasonable compass. And for the purposes which the compiler had in view this work is certainly the best by far ever published in this country. It gives all the elements of heraldry so clearly and succinctly that they may be comprehended without the slightest difficulty, and the points necessary to be carried in the memory are so briefly and plainly stated that they may very easily be remembered. To one branch of industry the volume will work a very serious injury. Those enterprising individuals who have been accustomed to impose upon the credulity of such as have a weakness for coats of arms and genealogical trees or tables by selling them heraldic devices gotten up to order for any price they can obtain, will not thank Mr. WHITMORE for reminding these simple-minded persons of a fact which they might discover for themselves upon a moment's reflection; that identity of name does not argue identity of origin,—that all the Browns, Joneses, Smiths and Robinsons did not descend from one man, and he the original assumer of the name, and that for this very reason a coat of arms belonging to the name does not belong to every family which carries that name. Upon this point Mr. WHITMORE writes:

"The first assumer or grantee of a coat of arms took that as his own distinguishing mark. It became hereditary in his own family; but his namesakes, or even relatives, have no claim to share it with him. It follows, therefore, that whoever uses a coat of arms, by that act proclaims his lineal descent from the person who first assumed it. It is useless to attempt any evasion of this fact. However true it may be that even in England the law does not interfere, we ought, in this country, from the very absence of law, to exercise a wise restraint. The sole value or interest of our American coats-of-arms consists in the remembrance of an honorable ancestry. We cannot afford to insult our real progenitors by a false claim to others."

Besides the technical part of the work, which, as we have said, is so condensed and arranged as to give it special value, there is an interesting chapter upon "Heraldry in America," in which some curious information is given regarding the coats-of-arms which have been properly used in this country, and some facts are stated about those who successfully imposed upon the credulous in the earlier history of the country. The work is, of course, fully illustrated with all the designs necessary to explain the text.

BOUND TO THE WHEEL. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS. 8vo., paper. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

A story written with much force, containing many capitally-drawn characters, and whose plot, which though involving some improbabilities, never flags. Mr. SAUNDERS is an English author of fair repute, and known to many persons in this country. *Bound to the Wheel* will, no doubt, find a large number of readers; and if they are not sufficiently acquainted with English high life to detect some absurdities which do not speak well for the author's knowledge of the same, they will be pleased with the book—with the above reservation.

THE REGULAR SWISS ROUND: IN THREE TRIPS. By Rev. HARRY JONES, M. A. Illustrated by EDWARD WHYMPER. London and New-York: ALEX. STRAHAN.

These sketches of travel in Switzerland are to a certain extent gossipy and entertaining, and they also contain some valuable information which can hardly be called fresh or novel, regarding the localities visited. Now and then the Englishman makes himself disagreeably prominent, so much so in fact that it would be easy for any reader to indicate the nationality of the book, even if he were ignorant of the name of both author and publisher. Some of the sketches have enjoyed the distinction of publication in the *Leisure Hour*. The work is very prettily illustrated.

WORKS OF ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. Complete Edition. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

It really gives one a sense of suffocation to find TENNYSON's poems compressed into this 16mo, of just three hundred and seventy pages. The shorter poems march along in serried array column after column, and then come "the Princess," "In Memoriam," "Maud," "Enoch Arden," and the rest of the catalogue in the same inevitable order, unless the length of the lines compels another arrangement. Those who are not suffocated by finding so much crammed into so small a space will fairly have their breath taken away by this inexorable continuity. In respect of typography the volume is an admirable specimen of what American workmen can do, for the extraordinary clearness and distinctness with which it is printed make the reader forget the smallness of the type. The edition will be a popular one with those who admire TENNYSON enough to want him always in their pockets.

Miscellaneous.

—The *North American Review*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) for the quarter beginning with October, in aiming at freshness and vigor, makes precisely the same mistake which it has before committed under its modern management. In some of the articles, facts which would speak forcibly enough if moderately stated, are put in such exaggerated language that they lose much of their effect, and in other papers, especially in those on political topics, strict accuracy is sacrificed for the sake of making denunciation stronger or sarcasm more bitter. In this number of the *Review* Mr. JAMES PARTON discusses "the Government of the City of New-York" in his usual slap-dash style. He brings out some facts which are well worth considering, and which deserve the careful attention of every citizen, but he now and then overshoots the mark, as for instance, when he intimates that the newspapers indirectly connive at the corrupt schemes consummated in the Common Council by neglecting to report the proceedings, while, as Mr. PARTON says, "almost every session of the Board furnishes the material for a report which an able and public-spirited journalist would gladly buy at the highest price paid for such work in any city." His description of the scenes at these meetings of our municipal boards is graphic, and sufficiently true to life to entitle it to be commended to general perusal. It would be very easy, if it were worth while, to point out numerous misstatements in Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's article upon the "Seward-Johnson Reaction," but poets of his stamp are likely to exercise their traditional license even when writing prose, and must be allowed to exaggerate facts to make a point, just as they will modify their ideas to meet a rhyme. Mr. G. W. CURTIS characterizes Col. CUTT's book on Mr. DOUGLAS very properly as "a work of no practical value," but also permits himself to use a little stronger language in referring to the late Senator himself than respect for the dead would warrant. Even if the judgment is correct, the present is hardly the time in which to refer to Mr. DOUGLAS as "the Benicia Boy of American politics." Mr. F. B. SANBORN, Secretary of the Social Science Association, lately in session at New-Haven, and also of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, has an able and interesting article upon "American Prisons;" but he too is ambitious to make a point when he asserts that in this State "the officers of prisons are selected for political reasons, and are frequently quite unfit for any position there except that of convict." Mr. W. D. HOWELL's, author of *Venetian Life*, writes in a scholarly and agreeable manner of "Modern Italian Poets," and the other articles are "The Philosophy of the Fine Arts," by Prof. E. P. EVANS; "The Present Aspect of International Law," by J. T. MORSE, Jr., and "Harvard Memorial Biographies," by C. E. NORTON. The critical notices comprise reviews of just two dozen books. Among them some works receive attention which ought to have been noticed several months ago or not at all.

—The success of *Our Young Folks* is encouraging other publishers to make ventures in the same direction. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON are about entering the lists with a juvenile magazine. It is to be called *The Riverside Magazine for Young People*. It will contain sprightly articles, with choice illustrations, and will be handsomely printed at the Riverside Press. The cover in colors and the full-page illustrations will be particularly attractive. In material it will be original, and in tone American.

—Juveniles generally will evidently be well cared for during the holiday season, fast approaching. Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SON are publishing a series of brilliantly illustrated tales for the part of the community referred to, and those thus far issued are *The Children in the Wood* and *Little Red Riding Hood*. The same publishers also have *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*, illustrated by DOYLE, and some of the publications of the London Religious Tract Society.

—A Boston reviewer is severe on *Griffith Gaunt*. He says: "It might have been written in the latitude of Salt Lake City by a Mormon elder of a literary turn, with a seraglio of fifty concubines to furnish him inspiration." In this connection it may be interesting to state that the "G. S. H." upon whom Mr. READE lately made so severe an onslaught, is not Mr. HILLARD, of Boston, as some have taken for granted.

—The author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, HENRY KINGSLY, EDMUND YATES and Miss THACKERAY have papers in the current issue of *Every Saturday* (TICKNOR & FIELDS.) An essay on "Reverence for Inferiors," from the *Spectator*, deserves to be generally read. The author criticises with great severity and power the views of CARLYLE, KINGSLEY and RUSKIN, in connection with the recent outrages of Gov. EYRE on the negroes of Jamaica.

—The Sandwich Island Legislature has voted $1,000 to Judge ANDREWS, to aid him in preparing a history of KAMEHAMEHA the Great and his times, including the battles and exploits of the old hero. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* says that it is the compiler's intention to visit the various battle-grounds, with natives qualified to explain the traditions and incidents referring to war scenes.

—Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have published in book form *The Story of Elizabeth*, by Miss THACKERAY, the daughter of the novelist. The tale, which is very pleasantly written, is a quiet story of English life. Its republication as a serial in the semi-weekly issue of one of the New-York papers has already familiarized it to American readers to a certain extent.

—Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co. have just published a useful little manual, expounding the principles of drawing from objects. It is prepared by Prof. JOHN GOODISON, instructor in drawing and geography in the Michigan State Normal School, and is specially designed for the use of teachers and pupils in the common schools.

—JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE's fairy poem, *The Culprit Fay*, which has been for some two years in course of preparation, will make its appearance from the press of CARLETON in a few days, as a holiday book. It will contain one hundred original illustrations, printed upon tinted paper.

—Messrs. GRAVES & YOUNG have added to their series of Sunday-school books *Nellie Warren; or, The Lost Watch*, a story designed to inculcate the truth that disobedience will bring its own punishment.

—Messrs. BREWER & TILESTON, of Boston, announce an elegant revised edition of *Worcester's Quarto Dictionary*, embellished with a fine steel portrait of Dr. WORCESTER, and a biographical sketch by Mr. HILLARD.

—Boston is to have a juvenile weekly, which is to be published by Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD. It will be edited by WILLIAM T. ADAMS ("Oliver Optic").

—One of the biographies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is about to have a Honolulu imprint in the Hawaiian language.

—Mr. W. H. C. HOSMER publishes a poetical tribute to the late DEAN RICHMOND in a Rochester paper.

THE ELECTIONS.

What Ex-Gov. Boutwell thinks of the Result—His Speech at Faneuil Hall.

GENTLEMEN: Whatever may be the successes of the Republican Party in the future, this occasion cannot be many times repeated. We have gained three members of Congress in the State of Pennsylvania; and there are in the present Congress but eight Democrats, leaving only five; and, of course, two elections more, at the furtherest, will end the party. [Laughter and loud applause.] And with the end of the party will come the close of the opportunity for the citizens of Boston to meet in Faneuil Hall and rejoice over their gains. But this great victory, gentlemen, if I interpret aright, means this: First, that it is not in the power of a few men, be they clothed with office or not, be they the President and his Secretary of State, or such men as HENRY WARD BEECHER, that *it is not in the power of men who suppose they are leaders to turn aside in the least the great current of public sentiment in this country*, animated by the spirit of liberty, moving irresistibly on to the accomplishment of its final great success. [Applause.] And I will take the opportunity now, for I may not have it again, to give Mr. BEECHER a word of advice: that he leave his present company as soon as possible. It is not in the power of statesman or orator or pulpit to divert the purpose of the people of this country, which is the reëstablishment of the Government on principles of justice. And if public men, statesmen and orators and clergymen cannot comprehend the popular sentiment of the country, then they had better be silent as to the course it ought to take. This victory means further, *that it is not in the power of the Executive to assume to himself legislative authority*. The Constitution has declared and limited the duties of the Executive, with reference to legislation. First, he may from time to time advise Congress, and when Congress has put its opinion into the form of legislative acts, he may sign or veto these bills. But it is not in the power of the Executive, considering within the limits of the Constitution his just authority, to go any further. Now, what the people object to, and what they have yesterday refuted and condemned, is the attempt of the President *to give direction to legislation*, and to assert, for the reason that Congress did not chose to accept his policy, that that body is not a constitutional, legislative body, controlling the whole of this country, the States that have been in rebellion, as well as those that have been loyal to the government. [Applause.] And I, as one representative of the country, mean, as far as in me lies, *that there shall be an investigation into all these proceedings, which have culminated in the policy of the President*, called by a dispensation, mysterious for the present, to the Executive Chair; [loud applause, and cries of "impeach him;"] which have led that man to ally himself with rebels in the South and traitors in the North, and to turn his back upon the men who elected him, and upon the principles which he knew guided and controlled these men when he accepted the nomination in 1864. While I say there shall be an investigation into the character and public conduct of this man, [loud applause,] I say still further that *nothing shall be done in heat or in excitement, or from a feeling of disappointment, or from the influence of passion or revenge*, but if, upon a proper, and in its nature inquisitorial, but nevertheless in the spirit of a judicial proceeding, it shall be found that this public officer is guilty of any violation of his Constitutional duties, then, for one, I should feel that I was false to my trust, to my constituents, to my country, if I hesitated to do what was in my power to cause him to be arraigned, tried, and if found guilty, condemned. [Loud and long continued applause, and three cheers.]

We have seen, for fifteen months and more, the chief of this rebellion in the custody of the Government, held by the authority and under the power of the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, arrested under a proclamation issued by the President, offering a reward for the capture of his person. During these fifteen months this man, notoriously guilty of one of the highest crimes known to the Constitution and laws of the country, and suspected of another, the most infamous of crimes which has ever marked the catalogue of humanity in all the ages of the world, this man so charged by the Presidential proclamation, and so notoriously held through these fifteen months, *has neither been set at liberty and his innocence proclaimed, nor been subjected to trial by the laws of the land*. I say, why is it that a culprit so known to be guilty has not been subjected to trial? Are not the sufferings of the country through four years, the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, the expenditure of three thousand million of dollars, and, finally, the sacrifice, by the hands of an assassin, of the martyred President of the country, reasons or occasions why a man known to have been a leader in a part of these proceedings, and suspected of having been a leader in other things, are not all these facts an occasion, if not a reason, why he should be tried according to the laws of the land? We know, also, that throughout the Southern States the laws of Congress have not been enforced as they should have been. Congress will find it to be its duty to inquire into these proceedings. I interpret the voice of these four great States yesterday as not only authority, but a command to the representatives of the people to inquire into all these things. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Justice must be done in all these matters. If the President has performed his duty as he should have performed it, then he is not only acquitted in his conscience, but he will be acquitted by the constituted authorities of the land. But the people of this country cannot afford that the suspicion should rest upon the Chief Magistrate that the Constitution has been violated and the laws of the country disregarded. Posterity will hold you responsible if you allow a man in the office of Chief Magistrate to disregard his constitutional authority. *Nothing shall be done for party purposes, nothing with malice, but all in the spirit of justice.* We have been disgraced by this man in his itineracy over the West; that we must endure. He has in public speeches assailed a coördinate Department of the Government; that we must submit to. In other ways, and at other times, he has humiliated the people of this country; we must endure our humiliation, in the presence of ourselves and other nations, and finally before posterity. These are not crimes in the eyes of the Constitution for which the offender is to be arraigned; but they are reasons, gentlemen, why you and the people of this country should never entrust their chief office to a man about whom there can be any doubt. [Loud applause.] I want to say one thing, and so deeply am I impressed with the conviction that no man can hereafter be trusted in the office of President or Vice-President who has bought or sold human flesh, that I conjure you and my fellow-citizens forever after to make it a rule of your public policy that no such man be clothed with the highest office in the gift of the people. [Great applause and cries of "Good."]

Well, gentlemen, these elections show conclusively that the power of this Government is yet in the hands of the people. Never, as my friend and colleague has said, never before did a party enter a contest under circumstances so unfavorable as those which existed in the year 1866; but we have now an assurance that the people are true to the principles on which the war was carried on, and that they have now emphatically resolved that the work of restoring the Government shall be confided to the men who saved the nation when it was in peril, and not to its enemies. [Applause.] And that, generalize this matter as you may, is the distinctive difference between the two parties. The Republican Party claim that those men who, in the field and in the council, organized success, are the men who are to be clothed with the authority to restore the Union to its fair proportions, and that the rebels of the South and sympathizers with the rebels at the North shall consent—or, if they will not consent, that they shall be forced—to be excluded from active participation in the Government until the questions at issue between the loyal people and the rebels have been finally adjudged and settled to the satisfaction of the loyal people of the country. [Great Applause.]

The Grape-Growing Interest in Sonoma—Estimated Yield of the Season.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

SONOMA, Sept. 10, 1866.

This is not the most desirable season to visit the far-famed Valley of Sonoma, and yet the stranger visitor must be interested at the present in inspecting the various farms, orchards and vineyards of the Eden of the Occident. Although the fields are lying brown and bare, the vineyards look as verdant as if just washed by Spring showers. The contrast is as pleasing as great. And then the ribbon clouds, the soft, hazy atmosphere, the gorgeous sunsets, and the genial airs from the ocean—all combine to render this an attractive place of resort.

During the months of March and April, Jack Frost paid visits to the vineyards, and wooing the vines, made them "wilt." Consequently the yield will not be as great by at least one-third as the viniculturalists anticipated at the commencement of the season. However, a far larger amount of land is under cultivation than in previous years. I find that Chinese laborers are employed very generally in this business, and prove as valuable and effective as elsewhere. The wages paid them are from $18 to $20 per month, board included, or $1 per day and they to find themselves. They are industrious, obedient, and easily taught to perform every description of labor required of them. From JOHN JETT, the Cellar and Seller Master at Los Guilcos, who seems to be thoroughly posted as regards the wine-growing interests of the Valley, I have derived the subjoined statistics of the estimated yield of wine for the present year, at the principal vineyards in the valley. I premise the statement with the remark that the names of a number of wine-growers are not given in this connection, because they do not manufacture wine in large quantities or for immediate consumption.

The Vinicultural Association has suffered severely from frost this season. Still, under the careful and judicious superintendence of Col. Harasthy, the vineyards will yield abundantly. This extensive establishment will yield 40,000 gallons; Dressel & Co., 20,000; Major Snyder, 5,000; Gen. Vallejo, 14,000; Tichenor, 4,000; the Butler estate, (now Harasthy's) 5,000; Lutgen, 5,000; C. H. S. Williams, 20,000; Hayes, 1,000; Maxwell, 1,000; Craig, 4,000; N. Carriger, 10,000; O'Brien, 3,000; Stewart & Warfield, 8,000; A. Lamott, 3,000; Schomartainyi, 5,000; Croghn & Williams, 12,000; Weingartener, 3,500; James Shaw, 1,000; Nau, 3,000; Wm. Hood, 10,000; Adler, 3,000.

The vineyards of Mrs. Wilson and Messrs. Johnson, Justis, Spohr, Hudson, Hill and Hammond, will probably produce in the aggregate at least 5,000 gallons of wine.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

Letter from Hon. Garrett Davis to the People of Kentucky.

From the Louisville Democrat.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866.

The matter of compensation to the owners of slaves enrolled in the military service of the United States has latterly been so frequently referred to in the newspapers, and so many inquiries have been addressed to me for information about it, that I have determined to address this note to the public.

By the act of Congress of Feb. 24, 1864, "the Secretary of War shall appoint a Commissioner in each of the Slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person, to whom a colored volunteer may owe service, a just compensation, not exceeding $300, for each colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations, and every such colored volunteer, on being mustered into the service, shall be free," &c. This law was, by its terms, made applicable to all negro volunteers, as well those before as afterward to be recruited. The fund charged with the payment of this *compensation* then amounted to about ten millions of dollars in the Treasury. Application was repeatedly made by different members of the Kentucky delegation to Mr. LINCOLN, in his lifetime, and to the Secretary of War (STANTON,) for the appointment of this Commission, but the malign influence of the Secretary over the President always caused its rejection.

During the last session of Congress this effort was renewed, and pressed earnestly by Mr. HARDING, but still without any success. On the last days of the session our delegation conferred together, and decided that there was no hope of justice being done to the owners of those negro soldiers, while that bad man STANTON continued to be Secretary of War; and as there was a probability that the Department and the country would be rid of him before the next session of Congress, we would not then again press the subject upon the attention of the President.

From the Convention of Philadelphia of the 14th of August I returned to Washington City, and was surprised when I reached there to learn that after Congress had adjourned STANTON had moved in this matter, and had got the consent of the President that he should appoint these Commissioners, and that he had chosen three Radical Abolitionists—one from Logan County, one from Bourbon County, Ky., and one from the State of Ohio. No member of Congress from Kentucky, as far as I know, had ever been informed that these Commissioners were about to be appointed, and certainly there is no member who desires justice to be meted out to the owners of those negro soldiers, who would not have made an energetic remonstrance against the men selected by the Secretary of War, especially the two from Kentucky. The proposition to pay this compensation was made by me at the late session, literally in the words of the law of 1864, pledging its payment from a special fund. But before the unjust and sinister Radicals of Congress would pass it, they encumbered it with other and *male fide* conditions, the object of which was greatly to restrict, if not wholly to defeat, that effect of the appropriation. Indeed, they avowed at that time that no Commission would adjudge that the enlisted slaves were then of any value, and that they would not cost the Treasury one dollar. I believed it was another scheme of the Secretary of War to visit Kentucky with injustice and oppression; and I forthwith repaired to the President and made a most earnest protest against the appointment of the men selected by STANTON, and desired the appointment of others. He replied that the law gave the appointment of the Commissioners to the Secretary of War; and thereupon I urged the postponement of the whole subject until the next session, when the people of our State, by their representatives in Congress, would be heard as to the men who should compose the Commission. The President replied that the Cabinet would meet the next day, and he thought there would be no difficulty in the way of the postponement which I desired; and I went back after the Cabinet meeting and was informed by him that the subject had been postponed.

I had desired every day that this Commission should be appointed, and that our people should promptly receive the miserable pittance that had been promised them. I had not in my mind any men for it, and only desired intelligent and independent men who would do justice both to the Government and the citizen. But I have protested, and continued to protest, against the submission of the questions of the loyalty of the people of my State, and the value of their slave property, to any Abolition revolutionary Board of Commissioners selected by STANTON.

My counsel to the persons entitled to this compensation is to employ no agents. I believe that President JOHNSON will see to it that the Commissioners shall be honest men. Their slaves were enrolled, and all to be done is to identify them, and this can be done by each negro, or by any other negro. There is no need for people who have been so greatly wronged by their own Government to divide the fourth of the value of property, unlawfully taken from them, with claim agents.

GARRETT DAVIS.

A Southern General and a Southern Paper on the Situation—Gen. Forrest Willing to Lay Down His Life for the Union—The Memphis Bulletin on the Riots in the South.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Oct. 9.

Last Tuesday Gen. FORREST made a speech at Johnson, Tenn. In all respects it was very like declarations of opinion and purpose made by this gentleman in his speeches and conversation in Memphis. He declared that the duty to the Government to which he surrendered was quite as sacred as that which he once owed to the Confederacy, and that his fidelity in the one case should be as strongly marked as in the other. The obligations of the soldier and citizen were equally strong, and he would observe both with unwavering fixedness of purpose. He said that there was never a day during the existence of the Confederacy on which he would not have accepted the Constitution of our fathers as the supreme law of the land. Its perversions, real and apprehended, made him a Confederate. *He asserted his willingness to give his energies, and, if need be his life to preserve and defend the Government under which we now live.* He believed that much of the violence of the Radical party was due to misapprehensions of the condition of Southern popular sentiment. Especially is it untrue that Northern men are insecure in personal and property rights in the South. Such an impression prevails in the North, and however unfounded, works infinite mischief. Such, substantially, were his remarks.

Gen. FORREST has exhibited quite as much good, *practical sense* as any prominent leader of Confederate armies. His courage serves him as good a purpose as a private citizen, as when he appeared on the battle-field. If all those who relied upon his genius in battle and strong right arm for security, when desolating armies swept over the country, evinced a share of his moral heroism; if they were guided by his clear perceptions of right and duty, Radicalism would never have achieved a single triumph. Those of the South who have pursued a course different from that defined for himself by Gen. FORREST, and proclaimed themselves adherents of ANDREW JOHNSON, have been the worst enemies of the President and of the South. *Riots in two cities, and declarations of excitable Southern newspapers* have furnished a club to the Hercules of Radicalism with which our own heads may be broken. An over-zealous friend is often the worst enemy to a cause. Extremists always coöperate. The very violence of repulsion makes them complete the circuit, collide, and then concur. It was around this "circuit" that ANDREW JOHNSON proposed to move, turning backward the tide of madness which may yet engulf the country in a measureless sea of woe.

Freedmen's Affairs in Tennessee.

Major-Gen. HOWARD recently received from Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. R. LEWIS, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State o Tennessee, a report of the operations of the Bureau and the condition of the Freedmen in that State during the month of August. In several of the counties complaints of outrages are made, and it is reported that considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing civil magistrates to take notice of the offences. In the majority of the counties, however, the civil authorities are reported as being disposed to deal justly and impartially with the freedmen. During the month four white men were arrested by the military authorities for offences against freedmen, and were turned over to the civil authorities for trial, in pursuance to the provisions of a general order from the War Department. From nearly all sections of the State the reports of crops are unfavorable, cotton yielding but about one-half a crop, and corn about the same. It is believed, however, that the crop will prove sufficient for home consumption, and that no suffering need be anticipated in the rural districts. Some anxiety is felt, however, for the large number of destitute persons crowded in the larger towns, especially in view of the decrease in the contributions of the various charitable and benevolent associations of the North, which have heretofore contributed largely toward supplying the destitute during the Winter months. Active preparations are being made to furnish increased accommodations and facilities for educational purposes during the Fall and Winter months. Since the Memphis riots no interference has been met with from parties inimical to colored schools more serious than harmless threats, except the burning of two small and unimportant school buildings in East Tennessee, by unknown parties.

Since the hospitals and dispensaries were discontinued in June last special attention has been directed to securing for the destitute freedmen such aid as the civil authorities were able to extend them. The City of Nashville is destitute of any hospital or other charitable institution for the care of the destitute sick. The Bureau has assisted in the support of a very few of this class, the Colored Sanitary Commission, recently organized, having rendered such aid as their limited resources would permit, and charitable societies of the North having rendered considerable assistance through their agents. The physicians of the city have, in many cases, given medical attention free of charge, and no very great suffering has, therefore, resulted from the withdrawal of the medical aid of the Bureau. Efforts are being made for the establishment of a hospital in connection with the Medical College in Nashville, and Gen. LEWIS has tendered the use of such old hospital furniture and supplies as were in his possession. Unless this hospital is established, the reopening of a bureau hospital during the coming Winter will be an imperative necessity. In the City of Memphis, the contract entered into by Gen. FISK and the city and county authorities, for the care of the sick, has resulted in great good, and the destitute sick, without regard to color, are promptly provided for, and no further aid from the Bureau has been required.

During the month but 868 rations were issued at a total cost of $156 24; 62 rations being issued to two destitute refugees, and 806 to 26 freedmen, 23 of the latter being inmates of the Orphan Asylum at Memphis, Tennessee.

THE CRUISE OF THE MIANTONOMOH.

The Reception in and Departure from Russia—Sea-Going Qualities of the Iron Clads—Places Visited—Reception of Princes on Board—Route Home, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MIANTONOMOH,
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Sept. 20, 1866.

All your readers, no doubt, have heard of the magnificent reception we received on our arrival in Russia—how all from the Czar down to the late serfs, vied with each other in doing us honor. Among the many splendid engagements given us, the one given by our fellow-townsmen (the Messrs. WINANS) was equal to the best. It was gotten up on a truly magnificent scale. Mr. WINANS informed me that it would be eight years ere his labor in Russia will be completed. Our departure from Russia was similar to our arrival; a fleet of Russian men-of-war accompanied us until the morning of the 17th. Several passenger steamers, densely crowded with people, with bands playing our national airs, escorted us several miles down the Gulf of Finland. Some of our officers were deeply affected on leaving Russia, as they had formed the acquaintance of some of Russia's fairest daughters, and from all appearances some of them left their hearts behind them. I know one that did, and it is the general opinion of our mess that he is beyond redemption; but we are in hopes, at no distant day, to hear him exclaim, "Richard is himself again," but at present it is, "Alas, poor Yorick!" The cheering on parting was tremendous. Some of our officers became quite enthusiastic; one threw his case away, another his cap, while any number of pocket-handkerchiefs were lost in our last sad farewell. On the day we left the Emperor presented each officer with a medal and an album containing the portrait of every emperor and empress that ever sat upon the Russian throne, twenty-four in all. Such presents as these, from the hands of the mighty Czar himself, are regarded by the fortunate recipients as invaluable.

Our visit to Russia is never to be forgotten; in fact, our whole cruise is something that we all, in future years, may revert to with pleasure and pride. We surprised the opponents of the monitor system of iron-clads, and the world, by crossing the Atlantic, proving as it did, beyond all doubt, that monitors can go wherever needed. The English have heretofore sneered at this class of vessels, but our entrance into Portsmouth put an end to their sneers, and filled them with grave thought. This voyage proves conclusively that monitors of the *Miantonomoh* class are sea-going vessels. As a sea-boat this ship has no superior in the United States Navy, nor, in fact, in any other navy in the world, and I, for one, would not hesitate a moment to go anywhere and at any time in this ship, or any of her class. So much for the monitors.

Since leaving the United States, which we did on May 6, 1866, we have visited the following places: Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Queenstown and Cork, Ireland; Portsmouth, Sheerness and London, England; Cherbourg, France; Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsingfors, Finland; Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, Russia; and Stockholm, Sweden. While at Sheerness the Prince of Wales, Prince ALFRED and Prince LEOPOLD honored us with a visit. After they had inspected the ship, Capt. BEAUMONT presented his officers to their royal highnesses. At Copenhagen the royal family of Denmark, including the Princess DAGMAR, took a peep at the "Yankee cheesebox." During our stay in Russia the Czar and all of the leading men of the Empire paid their respects.

On our return we visit the following cities, viz: Hamburg, Germany; Antwerp, Belgium; Lisbon, Portugal; Cadiz, Spain; Gibraltar, Marseilles and Toulon, France, and Genoa and Naples, Italy, returning *via* the West Indies to the United States next Summer, finishing the grandest cruise of the times. I will conclude by giving you a list of the officers of the United States monitor *Miantonomoh*, viz: J. C. BEAUMONT, Commander, commanding; J. J. Cornwell, Commander and Executive Officer; M. S. Stuyvesant, Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator; W. K. Taylor, Surgeon; Wm. A. R. Latimer, Chief Engineer; G. F. Alcorn, Acting Master; J. L. Green, Assistant Surgeon; G. B. Orswell, First Assistant Engineer; Acting Ensigns, G. L. Young, Donald McKay, G. N. Blanchard; Assistant Engineers, R. B. Giberson, T. W. Hineline, H. R. Steever, H. G. Doty, E. Edwards, R. R. Dick, G. McNabb and J. A. Frank; Master's Mates, J. McManus and E. E. Bradbury; Captain's Clerk, J. Collings; Paymaster's Clerk, G. W. Thompson.

THE GREAT SMITH LIBEL CASE.

Decision of the United States Circuit Court on Defendant's Demurrer—Plaintiff Advised to Amend His Declaration.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 11th inst., gives the following opinion of the Court in the above-named suit:

DRUMMOND, J.—In the case of GERRIT SMITH against the *Tribune* Company, where a demurrer to the declaration was interposed and argued the other day, while we think that, perhaps, technically, the demurrer must be overruled, still we also think the plaintiff had better amend his declaration. The main charge contained in the article published in the *Tribune* is, substantially, this, looking at it in its general scope and tenor, that Mr. SMITH had been guilty of some acts which were attended, or might be attended, with danger to him personally, and that for the purpose of avoiding that danger, he had feigned insanity. We are inclined to think that, although the nature of the acts which he performed has not been clearly set forth, and we cannot tell, therefore, certainly whether those acts were abstractly right or wrong—still the imputation against a man that he had done something, the result of which was dangerous to himself, personally, and that he feigned insanity to avoid that danger, is calculated to bring him into contempt and disgrace, and is, therefore, technically libelous. But the main charge that is contained in the article, we think, had better be set forth in a *colloquium*, in such a way that it may be legally intelligible, and on which proof can be offered, if necessary. It is true, perhaps, that we may personally know what is meant; but we doubt, very much, if we can judicially take notice of what is referred to as having been done by JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. It will be observed that the language of the alleged libel is this: "His money sent JOHN BROWN to Kansas, and helped him liberally while there; perhaps also at Harper's Ferry, though the latter has never been proven. Yet on the arrest of BROWN, his tender-hearted financial patron became insane, and fled from the wrath of BUCHANAN and the slaveholders, when these ruled the Government, took refuge in a lunatic asylum and remained there until LINCOLN was inaugurated." There is a subsequent statement in the article to this effect: "It is not at all remarkable that this chicken-hearted person who agitates courageously doctrines by many deemed dangerous, and then withdraws to the insane asylum to avoid their dangers—who opposes all Government because it inflicts punishment in this world," &c. That is to be connected, we suppose, with the preceding part of the article, as the conclusion from what is stated before. Now, it is true, that there is an inuendo in the declaration which states that the acts of JOHN BROWN were illegal and unlawful. The inuendo, it is well known, cannot enlarge the meaning of the words, but is merely to give point and effect to it. Without going any further into the case, I have made this statement as to the view of the Court, with the suggestion to the counsel. Undoubtedly, the charge that the plaintiff was concerned in JOHN BROWN's raid at Harper's Ferry, and then to avoid the dangers of that act, feigned insanity, would be libellous if it was stated with a proper colloquium, and it was untrue; and we think it may well be done by the pleader, and then he can connect it with what is stated afterward. Therefore, we think it would hardly be worth while for the plaintiff to go to trial on so narrow an issue as is presented in the declaration as it now stands.

Time was given to the counsel for the plaintiff to determine whether or not he would amend the declaration.

The "Railway Spine"—A New Disease.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A passenger who happens to be one, with others, who have received the shock from a rail-car crash, frequently gets out with his limbs whole, his body unbruised, and his mind unconscious of any disorder beyond a general weakness and confusion, which he sets down vaguely to a shock to the system, while his friends charitably attribute it to excessive fright. By and by, however, he finds that "he is not the man he was;" he "has lost bodily energy, mental capacity, business aptitude;" he becomes ill and irritable, grows pallid, loses his memory, finds his sleep disturbed, frets about the state of his eyes, loses his delicacy of touch, and, finally, displays all the symptoms of paralysis. He is, in fact, suffering a concussion of the spine—not merely of the bony case, but of the spinal marrow or cord which it contains, and from which nerves of sensation and motion are sent to all parts of the body. The concussion has shaken the nervous force out of him, just as to use an ingenious illustration of Mr. ERICHSEN's, a magnet struck with the heavy blow of a hammer loses its magnetic power. The obviously material changes in the spinal marrow itself are, inflammation, with enlargement of the blood-vessels, effusion of blood, sometimes softening, and at other times hardening, and increased size of its substance. Pain is felt at one or more points of the spine, and is greatly increased on pressure and by movements of any kind, so as to occasion extreme rigidity of the spine or backbone. Death may be postponed for weeks, months, or even years. There may in such cases be remission or abatement, but no real intermission or suspension of the symptoms. The chances of complete recovery are very small, and the treatment of course becomes difficult. We may sum up in a few words the rules on this point laid down by Mr. ERICHSEN. They are absolute rest of the body, and of course to the exclusion of travel, so often injudiciously recommended; absolute rest of the mind, and at a later stage counter-irritants, locally applied, or the use of powerful drugs, which we do not even name, as they can only be used by the advice and under the careful inspection of an experienced physician.

The subject of railway spine in its medico-legal bearings possesses great interest to every railway director, manager and working official, as well as to the multitude of passengers.

A Section of the Harlem Railroad Sunk in a Marsh.

The residents of Dutchess County living along the line of the Harlem Railroad, says the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, have had a subject of unusual interest to discuss for a few days past, which was nothing more nor less than the sudden sinking, to the depth of twenty feet, of about forty rods of the Harlem Railroad track, crossing a swamp near the ice-houses between South Denver and Pawling. The singular event occurred on Friday last, and as may be supposed, it created the greatest wonderment among the population for miles around. This marsh is soft and yielding to a great depth, and the greatestest difficulty was experienced in laying the track across it. It has sunk once before, shortly after the road was built. All efforts to make a firm foundation for the track at this place have heretofore failed. Piles have been driven to a great depth, but without reaching solid ground, and the only way a foundation could be made was by filling in with trees and brush. A freight train passed over this spot but a few hours previous, and it was noticed at that time that the track bent beneath the pressure, to the depth of nearly two feet. Several large cattle trains were obliged to put back to Albany in consequence of this break. Passenger trains transfer their passengers and baggage to trains in waiting on the opposite side, the passengers reaching the cars by a walk of a quarter of a mile across the swamp on planks. On Saturday night last, while the freight of a passenger train was being transferred, a trunk belonging to a lady passenger, containing $1,000, was stolen, and no trace of it has since been found.

Queen Emma's Straightened Circumstances.

The Hawaiian Assembly at its recent session, passed a resolution declaring that, as "the expenses to Her Majesty Queen EMMA, in consequence of her lengthened stay abroad, have greatly exceeded her income; and whereas, it is the desire of the Hawaiian people that one so much beloved should not suffer inconvenience from straightened circumstances, the Minister of Finance be authorize to pay out of the Public Treasury the sum of $8,000 in addition to Her Majesty's permanent settlement." This action the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* alludes to in the following terms: From the last resolution or enactment, we learn that Queen EMMA is in "straightened circumstances," and for that reason $3,000 extra, beyond her yearly allowance, of $6,000 was voted her. If this be the case, she ought to be at once recalled. This estimable lady has, unfortunately, acquired an unenviable notoriety as the delegate of the Reformed Catholic Church, and it is to be hoped that her mission abroad may speedily be terminated, as well for her own credit as for that of her country. She was sent to England to make an effort in behalf of the Reformed Catholic Mission, or perhaps, more properly speaking, to be used by the Bishop of Oxford for that purpose. We supposed that the embassy had been successful in raising funds, and are sorry to hear that the "Reformed Catholics" in England have allowed their guest to be in such "straightened circumstances" that she should send home for aid, and are equally glad to record that her own countrymen have rushed to her succor. We trust that she will soon return, and be relieved from all further want and anxiety.

Curious History of a Thousand Dollar Note.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Frequent mention has been made in the proceedings of the Baltimore City Council of a $1,000 bank note, which was in possession of Mr. JOSIAH COBB, and which he felt desirous to have disposed of, so that he might be relieved of all care in reference to it. Its history, (which we copy from the Baltimore *Sun*,) is a little curious:

In the year 1838, it appears, Mr. COBB was called on by a lad to change a $10 note. Upon looking at it, he discovered it was a genuine $1,000 bill, and he was curious to know something more about it. So great a mistake in the denomination of a note was not ordinarily made. He retained it for inquiry, and then ascertained it had been offered to a lady who conducted the millinery business, by a negro woman, in pay for some articles. That some one was the loser to that amount seemed almost certain. Mr. COBB, under the circumstances, felt himself justifiable in retaining the note, so as to find the owner. He advertised it at various times for some four years, and never had a call for it. Tired of being its custodian, in February, 1842, he deposited it in the city treasury, with $80 40 interest, in trust for the benefit of the owner, if he should ever be found. Efforts have been made, at one time or another, by parties in the way of administration, or as descendants of the colored woman, long since deceased, to get possession of it, but without effect. Since the time of deposit with the city the $1,080 40 have been lying in the City Treasury, drawing interest, and at this time the sum amounts to near $3,000. This, by the action of the City Council within a day or two past, it has been determined shall be appropriated to the use of the "Union Orphan Asylum." Thus the mysterious note is finally disposed of. In addition to the singularity of the fact that Mr. COBB never found a legal claimant for the note, notwithstanding his repeated advertisements, it seems that the colored woman who presented it to pay a bill never appeared to make a claim for it.

Area, Population, and Density of Population.

The land and water surface of the United States are equal to 3,250,000 square miles—land, 3,010,370; water, about 240,000 square miles. The States embrace 1,804,351 square miles of landed surface, and the Territories 1,206,019, as exhibited by the eighth census, 1860. The number of inhabitants returned in 1860 was 31,443,321 (States 31,148,046, and in the Territories 295,275,) thus showing an average of 17 inhabitants to the square mile in the States, while in the Territories four square miles to each inhabitant, and, exclusive of the District of Columbia, the territorial area would represent 3 1-5 square miles to each inhabitant.

In 1860 Massachusetts had 157, Rhode Island 133, New-York 82, and Pennsylvania 62 inhabitants to the square mile, which rates, applied to the United States, would give 472,400,246, and 189 millions of inhabitants, respectively.

Belgium, England, Wales and France in 1855 had 397, 307 and 176 inhabitants to the square mile, respectively. If the United States was as densely populated as France, then our population would amount to 528 millions; or England and Wales, 924 millions; and according to Belgium density of population (397 to the square mile,) the United States would contain 1,195 millions, which is 110,086,000 more than the entire population of the world in 1866.

A Remarkable Case of Resection.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

Nearly three years ago a pamphlet appeared from the pen of Dr. FORMENTO, an accomplished physician of this city, containing memoirs of his practice while Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital at Richmond Va. Among the remarkable cases related in these memoirs was that of a resection, which, to the unprofessional reader, must have appeared almost incredible. The operation in question was performed on the arm of Capt. H. B. MYATT, of the Lafayette Cadets, Fourteenth Louisiana Volunteers, wounded at Gaines' Mill, on the 27th of June, 1862. His left arm was badly broken at the elbow. The next day, 28th June, four inches of the bone, above the elbow, were resected, and taken out through an incision which was then closed. In a short time the subject not only returned to the field, but returned with the use of his left arm to such an extent that, except in being four inches shorter, it was scarcely distinguishable from the other.

The report of such a case might well encounter doubt. But, fortunately, Capt. MYATT presents himself as a witness to its perfect verity, and is willing to exhibit his arm to the skeptical as occular proof. We have seen it. The sight, though plain to the eyes, almost baffles belief. It is certain a marvel of surgery. There is no socket for the elbow, no junction between the upper and lower bones. The lower arm hangs as if just broken and held by nothing but the skin. But the muscles work perfectly, and the left arm can perform every movement which the right can, with equal precision, and with almost equal strength.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.

The Validity of Bonds Not Affected by the Want of a Prerequisite Formality, where Irregular Action has been Ratified.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 10.

In the Circuit Court of the United States of this District, Judge DRUMMOND yesterday delivered the following opinion. It has a large importance for the commercial world, involving, as the action at law does, the question of the validity of a series of bonds issued by the County of Marshall, of this State, in aid of the construction of the Western Air Line Road, where an informality existed in a pre-requisite of their issue. The decision is also important in its legal aspects, running, as it does, adversely to a decision of the Supreme Court of this State. The decision was delivered with the concurrence of Judge DAVIS, of this Circuit. The decision, which was given orally and taken down by our reporter, is as follows:

In the case of SCHENCK vs. the Board of Supervisors of Marshall County, where the demurrer was argued yesterday, the question raised upon the demurrer substantially disposes of the case. The law of 1849, it was contended, was changed by subsequent acts, throwing upon the Board of Supervisors what had previously been done by the County Court; and inasmuch as the notice of election was given by the County Judge, and not by the Board of Supervisors, it is claimed that the bonds which were issued to the railroad under an election, by the Board of Supervisors, were void. This identical question in relation to the bonds of Marshall County (similar bonds) has been before the Supreme Court of this State, and that Court has ruled that, inasmuch as the notice was improperly given, the bonds were void in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers for value. There can be no other argument, we think, made in favor of the defendant in this case than what arises from this decision. The question is, whether that decision is binding upon this Court in a case of this kind. We have examined the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State upon this point, and, as I have already said, it decides the same question that is involved here, and decides it against the validity of the bonds. We think, with all proper respect, that decision of the

Supreme Court of the State cannot be sustained upon principle, nor under the authority of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. With all due respect to the Supreme Court of this State, we think that it is to all intents and purposes simply a defective execution of the power, and not a defect in the power itself. These bonds were issued by the Board of Supervisors of Marshall County. By law they were authorized to issue them, when the notice was given, and the election was held. The notice was something that had to precede the issuing of the bonds, but it is said came from the wrong source. It ought to have come from the Board of Supervisors instead of from the County Court. It was simply a notice of the election. The election was held in due form, the vote was taken, and in all other respects the law was complied with. If the law had said in words that all bonds issued without a compliance in every particular of the prerequisites of the law, should be held void under all circumstances, perhaps there would be some force in the position taken by the Supreme Court of the State, but the law simply declares, before the bonds shall be issued, this notice shall be given. The authority to issue the bonds is the Board of Supervisors. In a case that was very fully considered by the Supreme Court of the United States, it was held that the presumption was, that when a particular board (in that case a Board of County Commissioner) was authorized, under certain circumstances, to issue bonds upon notice, when the bonds were issued, the presumption was that the prerequisites of the law had been complied with, and that when the bonds were in the hands of an innocent purchaser the country should be held responsible, although, in point of fact, one of the prerequisites of the case had not been complied with. This is a commercial question. It is a question affecting a citizen of another State, in relation to commercial paper. We think that the decision that has been cited strikes at the very foundation of nearly all the bonds that have been issued under this or similar laws, because it is very rare indeed where the law requires certain officers to perform acts that everything essential is performed precisely in the form that the law requires. We have to look at the great object sought to be accomplished by these and similar laws. We think that when the material prerequisites of the law have been complied with, and the bonds have been issued in conformity with the main features and provisions of the law, and the money has been obtained on them by the county, and they have been transferred in market to *bona fide* holders for value, that the county ought to be held responsible. Again, in this case, after these bonds had been used by the Board of Supervisors, who, it will be recollected, it is contended, should have given the notice, taxes were assessed to pay the interest upon these bonds, year after year, and the agents of the county participated in the election of officers of the railroad to which these bonds were issued as a subscription to its stocks. The taxes were assessed and paid by the county for the interest on these bonds for about six years. The only ground which can be taken in this aspect of the case, as it seems to us, is to hold that a municipal corporation, like a county, cannot be estopped by its own acts in relation to a bond about which there has been some informality in the issue. That question has been, as we think, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court held that a municipal corporation may be bound, as well as an individual, by its own acts; and submitting there was a question as to the validity of the issue of these bonds, we think it is too late for the County of Marshall to raise that question after they have, for a series of years, in this way, ratified and confirmed their issue. The statute the Supreme Court of the State have construed, adopting the principles of the common law. This Court construes it according to the same principle, and we think construing it in conformity with those principles, we can arrive at no other result than that which has already been stated. It is painful for us to come in conflict on a question of so much importance as this, with the Supreme Court of the State, but we think such great principles are involved in this decision, that we do not feel inclined to yield our own individual opinions, the more especially as the case can be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The demurrer will be overruled and judgment will go for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

Important Insurance Case.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

An interesting case will be brought next week before the Court of Appeals, and in its decision will be involved some important questions. The facts connected with the case, briefly stated, are as follows:

Shortly after the secession of Virginia several vessels owned by Richmond merchants were captured *en route* to this port, New-York and Baltimore by the blockading squadrons. These vessels were insured with their contents, valued at about a million of dollars, and the insurance companies acting under the advice of counsel concluded to make good their policies. The Merchant Insurance Company of this city, however, acting also under the advice of counsel, refused to pay the insurance on such vessels as were insured with them, and Messrs. E. DAVENPORT & Co. brought suit before Judge MEREDITH, who decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendants took an appeal. Several similar suits are pending, and by consent of parties the present will be made a test case.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2231. Sobel vs. Deruncey. 2233. Scott vs. Wilkie et al. 2235. Genet vs. The Mayor, &c. 2237. McKenna vs. The Same. 2241. Cox vs. Paxton. 2243. Parmelee vs. New World Fire Insurance Company. 2245. Thompson vs. Sanford et al. 2247. Barney vs. The People's Mutual Coal Company et al. 2249. Meade vs. Kerr. 2253. Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al. 2257. Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c. 2261. Dailey, Jr., (No. 1.) vs. Furman. 2267. Cox vs. Borst et al. 2269. Benzon et al. vs. Whelpley. 2271. Thom et al. vs. Nustaum. 2273. Williams vs. Church. 2275. Coffin (No. 1) vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al. 2277. Rogers vs. Roberts. 2279. Webster vs. Blitz. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1948. Moore et al. vs. Spooner. 1950. Barton vs. Haskins. 1952. Boteler et al. vs. The Tradesmen's Bank. 1954. Farrington vs. Ellmore. 1956. Witson et al. vs. Brown et al. 1958. Mason vs. Brown. 1966. Jacobs vs. Keech. 1968. Kidd vs. Sneden. 1974. McCawley vs. The W. I. Petroleum Company. 1976. Briggs vs. Garrison. 1978. Moore et al. vs. Spooner. 1984. Bull vs. Schumacker. 1986. Bishop vs. Cochrane. 1988. Sware vs. Ludboro. 1990. Slade et al. vs. Stevens. 1992. Simons vs. Perkins et al. 1994. Blun et al. vs. Steffaner. 1996. Cokrino et al. vs. Sargeant et al. 2000. Peck et al. vs. Rock. 2002. Palmer vs. Burckhead et al. *Part III.*—Held by Mr. Justice DAVIS, at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1151. Weir vs. Dumas et al. 1295. Solomon vs. Burcke. 1631. Young vs. Morrill. 1668. Richards vs. Roberts. 1648. Walker vs. Loyd. 42. Bernheimer et al. vs. Nusshaim, impleaded. 1859. Ballantine et al vs. Henning. 791. Voorhees vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 1666. Biocchi vs. Schepeler et al. 1644. Bricknor vs. Oberdorfer. 1553. National New-York Banking Company vs. Jones et al. 2011. Leuchter vs. Viala. 1465. Chero, administratrix, vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 985. Stow vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 634. Vermilye, assignee, vs. Foote et al. 1528. Schenck vs. Bell et al. 2049. Shears vs. Salkinger. 1695. McClellan et al. vs. Buchanan, impleaded. 1927. Tallman vs. Livingston. 2141. Cobb vs. Crane.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar posted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Mr. JUSTICE CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. The following is the regular third Monday motion calendar. The calendar will be called at 12 o'clock M.: Nos. 1. Carr et al. vs. Keech. 2. Denison vs. McNish. 3. Wood et al. vs. Devore. 4. Salomon vs. Noah. 5. Jackson vs. Darison et al. 6. Corwin vs. Stilwell. 7. Rittig vs. The Mayor, &c. 8. Van Evrie vs. The Mayor, &c. 9. Chaffer vs. Freese. 10. N. Y. Steam Engine Works vs. Ennener. 11. Raynor et al. vs. The Financial and Commercial Ex. Association. 12. Aden et al. vs. Fuller. 13. Rich vs. Sauvester. 14. Shirls vs. Hardertz. 15. Lefman, Receiver, vs. Rickins. 16. Steinam vs. Smith. 17. Taylor et al. vs. Harris. 18. Hall et al. vs. Harris. 19. Broadhead vs. Moring et al. 20. Thompson vs. Moss. 21. Ogden vs. Harwood. 22. Miller et al vs. Palin et al. 23. Willis vs. Mayor. 24. Salomon et al. vs. Hansen et al. 25. Williams, Jr., vs. Wood. 26. Leary vs. President, &c., Bank of South Carolina. 27. Same vs. the same. 28. Randolph vs. Bixley. 29. Kuch vs. Frost. 30. Whiteley vs. Ashley. 31. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Lawrence et al. 32. Einas vs. Bacon. 33. Moas et al. vs. Focke. 34. Ochsenwieter vs. Savage et al. 35. Vetterlein et al. vs. Steckel et al. 36. The Executrix and Executors of Joshua S. Underhill vs. Smith et al. 37. Butler vs. DeMariett. 38. Marcuse et al. vs. Walter et al. 39. Childs et al. vs. Hicks. 40. Hebrew Relief Society vs. Doening et al. 41. Clark vs. Leggett. 42. Steele vs. Akin et al. 43. In re. M. M. Fuller for alimony. 44. Baker et al. vs. Hotchkiss. 45. Morrison and wife vs. Wright et al. 46. Harley vs. Harley. 47. Anderson vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company. 48. Same vs. The Northwestern Insurance Company. 49. Genet vs. Coursen. 50. Hanselt vs. Salem. 51. Hiler vs. Stokes et al. 52. Ellis vs. Laurence. Morgan et al. vs. Field et al. 54. Morgan et al. vs. Robbins et al. 55. Campbell vs. Little. 56. Smith vs. Thompson. 57. Bell vs. Raphael. 58. Harley vs. Harley. 59. Reed et al. vs. McGuire. 60. Roach vs. Wilmarth. 61. Smyth vs. Elias. 62. Downan vs. Putnam. 63. Coleman vs. Floyd. 64. Duncan et al. vs. The Allaire Works et al. 65. Harrison vs. Napheggie et al. 66. Brainard et al. vs. Lincoln. GENERAL CALENDAR. 67. Palmer vs. Brewster. 67½. In re. Wm. S. Ross vs. Brennan. 68. Daurepe vs. Allen et al. 69. In re. Leveridge vs. The Mayor, &c. 70. In re. Dougherty vs. The Mayor. 71. Johnson vs. The Consolidated Silver Mining Company. 72. Davis vs. Davis. 73. Hilton et al. vs. Niles et al. 74. Houghton vs. Marvine et al. 75. Eager vs. Haywood. 76. Smith vs. Crosby et al. 77. Stubbin vs. Wagner. 78. Same vs. same. 79. Clark vs. Dayton. 80. Smythe vs. Elias, &c. 81. Fredenburg vs. Leutbecker. 82. The Nassau Bank vs. Halingshead. 83. Same vs. Pentland. 84. Same vs. Bowen. 85. Same vs. White. 86. Spohner vs. Smith. 87. Bishop vs. Bishop. 88. Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson. 89. In re. United States Submarine Boat Company. 90. McKeener vs. Noe. 91. Cook vs. Herrick. 92. Francis vs. Champlain. 93. Palmer vs. Roe et al. 94. Proehuyka vs. Dippel. 95. —— vs. ——. 96. Saloshinsby vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company. 97. Raynor vs. Livingston. 98. Wenberg vs. Wolff. 99. Moser vs. Genin. 100. Pike vs. Syor. 101. Elliot vs. Elliott. 102. Garrison vs. Malone. 103. Griffith vs. Scott et al. 104. Meade vs. Provost. 105. Lichtenstein vs. Byersdorfer. 106. Greene vs. Agnew. 107. Hertz vs. Hertz. 108. Same vs. same. 109. McQuade vs. Burkle. 110. Voss vs. McLean. 111. Kennedy vs. Schellenberg. 112. Burkhardt vs. Barry et al. 113. Converse vs. Barry. 114. Hurd vs. [illegible] et al. 115. United States Trust Co. of N.Y. vs. Craey et al. 116. Trenor vs. Worms. 117. Morey vs. Theiseu. 118. Jones vs. Jones. 119. —— vs. ——. 120. Fink vs. Donan et al. 121. Same vs. Kahn. 122. Hogan vs. Leary. 123. Ibbotsen vs. The Sterling Silver Mining Company. 124. O'Riley vs. Gill. 125. Hallowell et al. vs. Morse. 126. Sprague vs. Dickison et al. 127. Jones vs. Jones. 128. Nathan vs. Britton. 129. Adams vs. Sweet. 130. Davis, Jr., et al. vs. Masterson et al. 131. Salem vs. Frechlich. 132. Haggerty vs. Pin et al. 133. Drake vs. Long. 134. Smythe et al. vs. Elias. 135. In re. McIlvien vs. The Comptroller. 136. Same vs. same. 137. Sharp vs. Isaacs et al. 138. Brough vs. Thompson. 139. Bach et al. vs. Foote et al. 140. Bloodgood vs. Downing. 141. Thomas vs. Chapman. 142. Bowen et al. vs. Mallory. 143. Fremont vs. Central American Transit Company. 144. Bryant et al. vs. Hessel. 145. Schlaffer vs. Mildbeyer. 146. Crary vs. Robinson. 147. Work vs. Tighe. 148. —— vs. ——. 149. —— vs. ——. 150. —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Mr. Justice GAVIN. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2,419. Farrington vs. Latterly. 2,395. Whitmore vs. Leny. 2,349. Gahy vs. Jacobs. 2,327. The Mayor et al. vs. Reynolds. 2,433. McMulken vs. Windiset. 2,091. Gabel vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company. 2,495. Adam vs. First National Petroleum Company. 1,173. Bierce vs. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn. 1,527. Same vs. Montauk Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn. 1,387. Same vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company. 2,183. Same vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company. 2,023. Same vs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. 1,547. Same vs. East River Insurance Company. 2,507. Mathien vs. Pettit. 2,551. Miller vs. Millbank. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice JONES. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1,490. Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman. 2,880. Fowler et al. vs. Ludlow. 2,722. Besse vs. Noyes. 2,748. Riley vs. Jeffers. 2,886. Robinson vs. National Insurance Company. 2,880. Same vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. 2,890. David vs. Henrici et al. 2,892. Robinson vs. St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company. 2,676. Tweedle vs. Hoffman et al. 2,682. Morgan vs. Kelly. 2,634. Morgan vs. Lombardo. 1,174. Bierce vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company. 1,840. The same vs. Indemnity Fire Insurance Company. 2,118. The same vs. Fulton Fire Insurance Company. 2,018. The same vs. Home Insurance Company, of New-York. 2,586. Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al. 1,762. The same vs. the same. 1,452. Newton vs. Hicks et al. 2,704. Ross vs. the Mayor, &c. 2,738. Heiman, infant, vs. Yellimek. 2,768. Campbell vs. the Mayor, &c. 2,884. Unnevehr vs. Pringle. 2,878. Porter vs. Halls. 2,770. Fery vs. the Mayor, &c. 2,772. Siebert vs. the same. 2,776. Birdsall vs. Bond. 2,778. McFadden vs. Blake.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term adjourned for the term.—The General Term will be in session the balance of the week.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Judge GROSS. Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 73. Meyer vs. Conway. 74. Brett vs. Conway. 127. Riess vs. Strauss. 133. Cobum vs. Brown. 135. Bush vs. Boyle. 131. Frederick vs. Thomas. 128. Van Hafe vs. Badenhop. 137. Townsend vs. Davis. 106. Campbell vs. Rathbun. 117. Starr vs. Gray. 69. Mead vs. Cronbright. 122. Moullier vs. Motraht. 41. Schmall vs. Selim. 138. Cackroft vs. Conner. 140. Linnen vs. Kingee. 141. Egan vs. Duffy. 142. Suffert vs. Charlta. 143. Brannon vs. Carpenter. 144. McElroy vs. Fields. 145. Mathews vs. Percey. 146. Mosier vs. Bissell.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	140
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113
100,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅞
75,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	113⅛
9,000	do	113⅛
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅝
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	110⅜
250,000	do	110⅞
40,000	do	110¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅜
21,500	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅛
20,000	do....2d Ser.	106
30,000	do....3d Ser.	106
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	73
1,000	do	72¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72½
10,000	Missouri 6s	81¾
15,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c.	62¾
2,000	Mich. 6s, '83	96
280,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅞
95,000	do	34⅝
4,200	Ohio & M. C. Pf	81
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	92
4,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	102
1,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	104
5,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	100
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. Old Loan	111
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	79
14,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	84
2,000	Mil.& St.P.1stM.	91
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.B.	103¼
800	Canton Co.	56⅜
100	do....2d call	56⅛
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	155⅛
400	Mariposa Pr.	29⅞
200	At. Mail S. Co.	111½
600	Union Nav. Co.	112⅛
1000	do	110⅝
400	Cum. Coal P	58⅝
100	do....2d call	58⅞
200	Central Coal Co.	56½
100	Adams' Ex. Co	102
2	Amer. Ex Co	100
200	Bruns. Land	8¾
300	Smith & P. G.	14¼
50	Amer. Coal	60
400	do	63
1000	Wilkesbarre Coal.	65
600	do	65½
200	West. U. Tel	55½
150	do	55
900	do	54⅞
500	do....2d call	55
85	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97⅛
50	Quick. Min.	56
35	do	55¼
100	do	55½
300	do	55⅜
600	do	55⅞
100	do....2d call	55⅜
200	Mar. Min.	13⅛

200	New-York Cen.	119¼
900	do	119
800	do	118⅞
100	do	118⅝
300	Erie R.	84
50	Erie R. Pr.	86¼
200	do	86¼
400	do	86
500	Hudson R. R.	124
500	Reading R.	117
600	do	116¾
2006	do....s30	116½
50	N.Y. & N. H.	112
100	Mich. Cen. R	117
100	do....s60	116
200	Ill. Central R.	128
800	Mich. S. & N. I	91⅝
600	do	91⅝
100	do	91½
1800	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅞
200	do....s10	93½
1200	do	93⅝
1000	do	93¾
50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	115
2700	Chi. & N. W.	47
26	Chi. & N. W. P.	75
400	do	75⅜
500	do	75⅞
600	do	75⅞
200	do....b30	75⅞
3500	Cleve. & Tol.	117½
400	do	127⅝
1800	do	127¾
200	Chic. & R. I.	108⅝
2200	do	109
500	do	109
100	do....2d call	109
100	Chi. B. & Q.	136
400	Tol., W. & W.	54
800	do	53
200	do	53⅛
100	do....2d call	53⅝
100	Tol., W.& W. Pr.	74⅞
1500	P., Ft.W.& C.	110
900	do	110⅛
200	do	110⅛
200	do....s60	109⅞
400	Alt.& T. H.	44
500	do	44¼
200	do	44⅝
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77⅛
400	Mar.& C. 1st P.	43
900	Mil. & St. P.	60
300	do	60⅛
100	do	60⅜
200	do	61
100	do	61⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	78⅞
1600	do	78
600	do	77⅞
500	do	77⅞
400	do	78⅛
100	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	50⅜
100	do	51
200	Spruce H. C.	4

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	34⅝
100	Cum. Coal.	58⅝
100	do....c	59
200	Mar. Pref	30
200	West. U. Tel	55
100	Butler Coal.	18
200	N. Y. Cen.	119
2400	Reading R.	116⅞
300	do	117
600	do....c	116⅞
200	do....s10	116⅞
200	Erie Railroad	84½
100	do....s3	84⅜
400	Tol., W. & W.	52⅜
200	do	52¾
200	do	52⅞
300	do	53
200	do	53⅛
300	do	53¼
100	do....s10	53½
200	do	53⅝
400	do	53¾
100	do....b30	54
100	do	53⅞

100	Quicksilver	56
100	do....b3	55⅞
100	do....b15	56
1400	M. So. & N. I....s3	91⅜
2300	do....b3	91⅞
200	do....s10	91⅜
200	do....b5	91⅞
1200	Clev. & P. R.	93⅞
800	Clev. & Tol	127⅛
200	do....b3	127⅛
400	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
200	do....b30	108⅞
100	do....s10	108⅝
800	Chic. & N. W.	47⅛
400	do....b3	47⅜
1000	do....s3	47½
1600	do	47⅝
800	Chi.& N. W.P.	75⅜
100	do	76
500	do....s3	75⅞
200	do....b5	76
300	P., F. W. & C....x-d	110¼
200	do	110⅜
200	do....b10	110⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....b30	34
60,000	do	34
30,000	do	33⅞
10,000	do....c	33⅝
10,000	do....s3	33⅞
100	Boston W. P.	32⅜
200	Cum. Coal.	58⅝
200	do....b10	59
200	do	58⅞
100	do....s5	58⅜
200	Central Coal	56⅜
100	Quicksilver	55⅛
100	do....s30	55⅛
100	do....s3	55⅜
300	Mariposa Pref....b3	30
100	do	29⅜
300	Erie Railroad	83¼
100	do....b30	83⅛
200	do....c	83⅝
1600	N. Y. Cen.	118¼
1300	Reading R.	116⅞
400	do....s30	116½
100	do....s30	116⅝
200	do....s10	116⅝
500	Alt. & T. H.	45
100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅞
100	do	53⅜
100	do	53¼

100	Ill. Cen. R	127⅝
400	M. S. & N. I. R	91
100	do....b10	91⅜
200	do....b3	91
100	do....s10	90⅞
100	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅝
1400	do	93¾
400	do	93⅞
200	Ch., R. I. & P.	108⅝
300	do	109⅛
1500	Clev. & Tol.	127⅛
1200	do	127⅜
200	do....b3	127⅝
200	do....c	124⅞
800	Chic. & N. W.	47
1800	do	46⅞
1100	do....b3	46⅞
2100	do	46⅞
200	do....b10	46⅞
200	do....c5	46⅞
300	Chic. & N. W. P	75⅜
100	do....s10	75⅛
100	do....c	75⅞
100	do....s3	75⅛
200	P. F. W. & C.	110⅝
100	Long Island R	59½
100	do	59⅝
200	Chic. & G. E.	50⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 15—A. M.

The trade in Foreign Merchandise, especially in the line of Dry Goods, fell off last week. It will not prove altogether as good in October, we apprehend, as anticipated two or three weeks ago. Some of the Importers say that the late advance in Gold, which the public deem temporary and purely speculative on the scarcity of Gold outside the Treasury and the constant demand for $400,000 or $500,000 a day to pay in for Customs, is damaging or delaying their trade quite seriously. Relief on this point will come immediately after the 1st of November, if not in some shape before. We believe the Secretary has been (and may still be) disposed to entertain proposals for the surrender, in advance of maturity, the United States 6 ℔ cents, $18,323,000 in amount, due 31st December, 1867, and 30th June, 1868, and perhaps the 5 ℔ cents due 1st January, 1871, $7,022,000 in amount, at a fair gold rate or rates. He may have secured a million or a million and a half in this way, and disbursed the Gold in payment. But two serious difficulties interpose to defeat or delay this negotiation. 1. The 1867s and 1868s are chiefly owned abroad, and the fact that the interest in Gold was so promptly and uniformly paid through the embarrassments of the war, will indispose this class of holders to surrender, even in many instances at par value in Gold. 2. The prices for these 6s and also for the 5s of 1871 have been so rapidly advanced in the market as to render their purchase with Gold, at reasonable rates, impracticable. 3. If the arrangement were extended to the $20,000,000 of 5s, due in 1874, the bulk of this loan is held in Holland, and would not be surrendered for the above reason stated in reference to the 6s of '67 and '68. It is possible, in view of these facts, that the Secretary may extend his purchases to other Gold-bearing stocks, the amounts of which, as in the case of the '81s and registered 5-20s of '62, are too large to create a sudden speculation in the market to defeat his purpose. The Gold likely to be required by the Importers to pay Customs for the remainder of October—15 business days—we estimate at $6,000,000 at New-York alone, and it is upon this daily demand, before the coupon and registered interest on 5-20s, $24,000,000 in amount, will fall due, that the unscrupulous rings of the Gold Room calculate to keep up and further advance their speculation, believing the Secretary will not interfere for the relief of the Importers.

The Export trade of the week was rather better than the previous moderate return, and the receipts of Cotton from the South were nearly 10,000 bales, for which and the previous accumulation here there will be export orders, if speculation should not run prices relatively above the Liverpool quotation.

The business in the United States Funds and Railway shares on the Stock Exchange continues very active, especially in the latter, which it will be noticed from the following table have, with the exception of Erie, uniformly advanced.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	149⅝@154¼@150⅝@153
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	112⅛@113⅛
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	99⅛@99½
U. S. 7.30 ℔ cents, 1867-8	106⅛@106⅜
New-York Central	112⅞@119¼
New-York and Erie	80¼@83⅞
Rock Island	106⅛@109⅝
Michigan Southern	87⅛@91⅞
Illinois Central	127⅛@128⅛
Hudson River	122¾ with div.@125 ed
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅞@94
Fort Wayne and Chicago	107⅛@110⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	42⅛@47@42@47⅛@47⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	54⅛@56@54⅛
Cumberland	54⅛@58⅞
Reading	115⅛@117@116⅞
Northwestern Preferred	72⅞@75⅞
Canton Land Co.	55@56
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	32⅞@35@33⅛@34⅛
Mariposa Preferred	28⅛@30⅛@29⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	122¾ with div.@121⅛ ed
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞@79
Wabash Common	45@54

The Gold Room was firm on the opening of business on Saturday, sales above 154 ℔ cent. The price subsequently fell off to 152½, and then recovered to 153 ℔ cent. The Exchange on London improved to 107@107¼ ℔ cent. The Customs demand for Gold of the day was $565,000, and for the whole week $2,689,000. The steamers of the day for Europe carried out part of the Silver bars received by the last California steamer. The whole Specie export of the week is only $198,050. The receipts from San Francisco and Europe about $1,600,000. The Treasury paid out $52,900 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Money market closed steady at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime short paper.

The funds of the United States were firm on all descriptions, and higher on the 5-20s of 1862 than on Friday. The State Bonds of Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina were also firmer, and there is an inquiry for first-class Railway Mortgages, most of which, however, of the old issues are firmly held out of the market for investment. It is intimated that the new mortgage made by the Chicago and Rock Island Company to reimburse the recent purchase of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, and to complete it to Des Moines, will be ready for delivery this week. The Trustees are Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, of the United States Trust Company, and Mr. W. H. OSBORN, of the Illinois Central. The Bonds, to the partial extent that they will soon be brought upon the market, will prove a very acceptable addition to this branch of the Stock Exchange list. The mortgage bears 7 ℔ cent. interest; it covers the entire Road, its equipments, Muscatine Branch, and all franchises, 410 miles from Chicago to Des Moines, backed by a Stock Capital of $9,100,000, paying 10 ℔ cent. a year, and selling in the market at 108 @110, ex-October Dividend. The old mortgage, due in a few years, of which only $1,397,000 remain out, is embraced in the present mortgage of nine millions. A liberal Sinking Fund is provided to extinguish the principal, the right being reserved to pay off the bonds at 105 and interest, when drawn by lot for the use of the Sinking Fund. The bonds can be registered at the office in New-York, if preferred to the coupon shape.

The Railway Share Market on the Stock Exchange continued buoyant from Friday's advance, and while there was some realizing early in the day, the number of new buyers appeared to be as two to one to the sellers. A large business was done at the morning Boards. As usual on Saturday, no late sessions were held, but the dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, were kept up to 4 o'clock, when the quotations were about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99½	Northwest	47⅛	47⅛
U. S. 5-20s	113⅛	113⅛	N. West Pref.	75⅛	75⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅝	108⅞
N. Y. Central	118⅞	119⅛	Fort Wayne	109⅞	110⅜
Erie	84⅛	83⅞	Cumb'land Coal	58⅝	58⅝
Hudson	123	125	Quicksilver	54⅞	54⅞
Reading	116⅞	116⅞	W. U. Telegraph	54⅞	54⅞
Mich. Southern	91⅞	91⅞	Mariposa Pref.	30	29⅞
Illinois Central	128	128⅛	Ohio Certificates	34⅞	34⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅞	94	American Gold	153⅛	153
Tennessee 6s	72½	72¼	Bills on London	106⅞	107⅛

Late in the afternoon the dealings in Cleveland and Toledo were made ex-dividend. The present half-yearly dividend is 8 ℔ cent. Sales were made ex-dividend as high as 122, equal to 130 ℔ cent., as against 122¼ on Saturday week. The property has been ably managed by Mr. DANFORTH N. BARNEY, of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and his colleagues in the Direction, and there is a growing belief that under similar management the New-York Central and other lines West could soon be brought up to much better dividends than they are now paying. Cleveland and Pittsburgh is mentioned in the same connection. At present the road appears to be made a tender to the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central interests, rather than an independent property capable of yielding more than 10 ℔ cent. a year, as these interests are doing. The Toledo Road, a few years ago, was selling at 30 or 40 cents on the dollar. Able and efficient and honestly directed management has brought it up to 30 ℔ cent. premium. Yet it has no better field for traffic (and we may say the same of Michigan Central at 117 ℔ cent.) than the Michigan Southern, and scarcely greater advantages than Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The Northwest Road is beginning to attract the attention of its New-York managers and the public, who advise with them, to the depreciated ruling of their Stock, as compared with the position of the Road to the trade of Chicago—to which it is at present delivering more Wheat than the other Roads into Chicago combined—and to the trade of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa. The early resumption of dividends on the Preference Stock and the higher credit of the Common would both seem to be due to the position and prospects of the Road.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116½	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	125
Union	122	Market	114
City	190	Nassau	108
Phœnix	106	Shoe and Leather	112
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	117
National	110	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Commonwealth	106½
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
State of New-York	113	Park	145
Commerce	120	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110	Central National	116
Ocean	105	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	115
Pacific	160	Tenth National	101
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95¼	Han. & St. Jo. Con	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	117	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	75
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102¼	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	85
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	101
Buff. N.Y & E.1stM. '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central 1st M	104
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f. '85	104	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	103¼
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	93
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	100½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M	99½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96½	Chi. & Al. income	94
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	106	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	71
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	76½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83¼	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Chi. & N. W. In't B	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	81	Joliet & Chic. 1st m	102
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	83¼	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M	67
Han & St.Jo. Ld G	96	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,369,483 07; including for Customs, $563,000; Gold Notes, $702,000. Payments, $1,186,238 47. Balance, $96,037,649 52.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,934,151, against the total entries of $6,137,649 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,930,151, against $4,160,090 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $198,050, against $812,120 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,689,000. The Receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,787 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,935.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Sept. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	August	$23,615,423
February	30,520,430	Sept. 8	5,860,871
March	25,919,066	Sept. 15	6,170,569
April	24,678,785	Sept. 22	5,550,902
May	28,425,374	Sept. 29	4,575,966
June	22,642,103	Oct. 6	4,407,005
July	26,505,226	Oct. 13	3,934,151
Total to date since Jan. 1			$242,913,528
Against same time last year			157,403,230
Increase to date			$85,510,298

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Sept. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	August	$22,923,510
February	17,195,567	Sept. 5	3,805,593
March	23,663,817	Sept. 12	3,042,546
April	23,311,185	Sept. 19	2,782,215
May	12,192,873	Sept. 26	3,335,610
June	10,262,428	Oct. 3	2,042,556
July	13,486,469	Oct. 10	2,930,151
Total to date since Jan. 1			$154,177,607
Against same time 1865			117,952,157
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,225,450
Gold, Oct. 13, 1866			153 ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 14, 1865			144⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	Sept. 1	$303,912
February	1,807,030	Sept. 8	157,062
March	1,045,039	Sept. 15	197,336
April	588,875	Sept. 22	112,500
May	23,744,194	Sept. 29	38,240
June	15,890,956	Oct. 6	270,000
July	5,821,459	Oct. 13	198,050
August	1,587,851		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$54,469,840
Against same time 1865			22,816,806
Increase since Jan. 1			$31,653,034

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	July	5,115,843
February	3,633,431	Aug.	6,012,951
March	3,967,553	September	2,855,102
April	1,551,721	Oct. 1	1,137,149
May	3,783,186	Oct. 12	1,174,250
June	2,189,226		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$33,923,655
Against same time last year			15,090,922
Increase since Jan. 1			$18,832,733

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,460,865	January	$5,733,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
Oct. 6	2,253,000	Oct. 6	48,000
Oct. 13	2,689,000	Oct. 13	52,900
Total	$109,636,636	Total	$31,905,489
To date. 1865	78,896,265	To date. 1865	29,483,020

Mr. JAMES T. CLOSSON, of the new firm of CLOSSON & HAYS, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 6,764 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn Meal, 36,568 bushels Wheat, 75,409 bushels Corn, 7,892 bushels Rye, 45,229 bushels Barley, 150 bushels Malt, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,169 bbls. Pork, 8 pkgs. Cut Meats, 30 bbls. Beef, 854 pkgs. Lard, and 244 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in more demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning 236 bbls., including 185 bbls. Pots and 55 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in demand and steady in price Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after by spinners and speculators, and quoted decidedly firmer, in view of the more favorable telegraphic reports from Liverpool. Middling grades ranged from 41c.@44c., chiefly at 42c.@43c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 6,850 bales, against receipts of 134 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 9,787 bales; sales and resales, 21,650 bales; exports, 960 bales; estimated stock at the close, 85,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a somewhat irregular market, opening on Saturday with dull declining prices, but closing quite firm at an advance of 3c. ℔ lb. over lowest quotations for the week. The sales have been mostly to spinners and speculators, with some export demand, the freight engagements to Liverpool for next week being 1,500 bales. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, but holders are very firm, and prices are well maintained. We have been without Liverpool advices since Tuesday, owing as reported, to a disagreement between the Associated Press and the Managers of the Telegraph, but private telegrams are reported, quoting Liverpool market firm with Middling Uplands 14¾d. These reports have assisted to strengthen our market. The weather is now favorable for gathering the cotton crop, but the estimates we receive from the South of the amount of the crop are not increased, the favorite Southern estimates averaging from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bales. So much, however, must depend on an early or late frost that it is still in order to make estimates. The Cotton Goods Market is quiet."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,787
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	16,584
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	44,382
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	476,526
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,675
Exports since Oct. 1	2,299
Exports since September	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	333,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic, A, 23½c.; Pepperel, E, 25c.; Pepperel, R, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c.; James, 30c.; Greene Manufacturing Co., 23c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Pacific, 20c.; Richmond, 19c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 48c. to 78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Magic Ruffles, No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 4, $8 50; Home Made, No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, without any very remarkable change in prices of desirable lots. Sales since our last, 8,900 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 80@$10 10; very poor to good old Extra State at $8@$10 40; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 50@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 35@$11 90 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 80	@$10 10
Extra State	8 00	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 55	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 35	@11 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 60	@17 75

Southern Flour is quiet, at former prices. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $11 80@$13 10 for poor to good, and $13 15@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 60 ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 10 for City, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 15 for Baltimore, and $5 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with rather more firmness, and has been in better request, mainly for milling. Sales since our last, 43,500 bushels, including New No. 1 White Michigan at $3 18; new White Canada at $3 17; Milwaukee Club at $2 35; new Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 26; White Genesee on private terms, and handsome Amber State at $2 95 ℔ bushel. There has been decidedly more demand for Corn, especially mixed Western, afloat, which has advanced 1c.@1½c. ℔ bushel Sales since our last, 205,000 bushels, at 93½c.@94c. for inferior; 94c.@95½c., closing at 95c.@95½c., afloat, and 95c.@96c., closing at 96c., in store, for sound Mixed Western; 96½c. for Yellow Western, and 98c.@99c. for White do. ℔ bushel. Oats have been more active at an advance of 1c. a bushel. We quote: Chicago at 54c.@59c., Milwaukee at 57c.@61c.; State at 62c. ℔ bushel. Sales 108,000 bushels. Rye is in fair demand and firmer; sales 13,500 bushels, including old Western at $1 05@$1 11, and new do. at $1 18 ℔ bushel. Barley continues depressed; 53,000 bushels were sold at $1 15@$1 20 for State, and $1 32 for Canada West, and $1 10@$1 20 for California ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is dull but steady.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 45 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand and firm, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been 58,339 hides; sales, 54,742 hides, and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 10,600 Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 10,000 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 10,000 California, 22@26 lbs., 28c.@30c., currency, usual selection; 4,600 Orinoco, 21½ lbs., 27c.. currency, usual selection; 1,200 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., 23½c., currency, rejecting water damaged; 800 West Indies, 23 lbs., private terms; 500 Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Gambia and Bissau, 10 lbs., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, to arrive, 9½ lbs., private terms; 7,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,442 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., 10½c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 14½c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 800 Slaughter Cow, 50@55 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 168,000 Dry Hides (same time in 1865, 159,100) and 245 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 88,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 5,500 California, 12,000 Rio Grande, 53,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Matamoras and Tampico, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 3,000 Porto Cabello, 1,500 East Indies, common; 245 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice, thus: "During the early part of the week the market for Hemlock Sole was active under a brisk demand, from Eastern buyers principally; and toward the close, though hardly so active, a fair amount of business has been done. Prices rule firm, but are without quotable change on any description—the tendency, however, is toward higher rates. From the tanneries the receipts for the week have been about 50,000 sides, but the stock remains about the same in quantity as last week. OAK SOLE continues as last noted—there being a fair demand, confined chiefly to light-weights to the neglect of other qualities. Prices are firm, and the supply only moderate. UPPER IN THE ROUGH is in small supply and fair request at full rates." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c. @52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@71c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4@$9 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 63 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet and heavy at 23½c.@24c. for Crude; 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and prices have been depressed. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for New Mess. Sales since our last, 5,250 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 15 for new Mess, losing at $33 05 regular; $31 for one year old Mess and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all October, seller and buyer, at $33@$33 15: November, seller, $31 25; all the year, seller, part at $29 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited request and heavy, at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, and 17c. @19c. for Hams; sales 220 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate request at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16⅝c. for short rib ℔ lb. Sales 140 boxes. Lard is inactive and decidedly heavy. Sales since our last, 480 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and somewhat irregular. This season's packing is arriving in a small way, but prices for it are not yet established by any wholesale transactions. We quote old at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue scarce and quiet at $45@$48 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in better demand at 13½c.@13⅞c. for heavy, and 13⅝c.@14c. for light, ℔ lb. Butter is quiet at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@35c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese continues in modrate demand at 6c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.		
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra. ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	31	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@15

SKINS—Deer were in active request early in the week, but toward the close the advance in Gold checked the inquiry. Sales of 14,000 lbs. Augostura, 11,000 lbs. Para and 2,500 lbs. Central American were made at prices within the range of our quotations. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ℔ lb. The market for Goat is extremely dull, and we hear of no sales during the week. The stock of prime descriptions is only moderate, and firmly held beyond the views of manufacturers; of the inferior grades there is a fair supply, but they are, for the present, entirely unsalable. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@44c., gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c., cash; Madras, 60c.@65c., each.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales since our last, 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 1,130 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13⅝c.@16⅝c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 63,000 lbs. at 16c.@18½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 12⅝c.@13½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease, at 9¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 800 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42c., chiefly at 42c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 14,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5d. ℔ bushel. For London, 3,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 21,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3½d. ℔ bushel. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 1s.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF RICHARD KEARNEY, LATE OF Derrinstown, in the County of Kildare, who emigrated to Sydney, in Australia, on or about the 24th of April, 1857, and MARY KEARNEY, otherwise Flood, late of Derrinstown, County of Kildare, aforesaid, the wife of Bartholomew Flood, who respectively emigrated to Melbourne, in Australia, on or about the 6th day of July, 1854, or either of them, or the children of the said Richard Kearney or Mary Kearney, otherwise Flood, or Bartholomew Flood, the husband of the said Mary, or any of them, will communicate with Mrs. Mary Kearney, of Derrinstown, in the County of Kildare, Ireland, the widow and administrator of James Kearney, late of Derrinstown, in the County of Kildare, farmer, who died on the 9th day of October, 1865, at Derrinstown aforesaid, or to Thomas Tighe McCredy, of No. 7 Inns Quay, Dublin, Ireland, her solicitor, they or some of them will, on proper proofs of identity, &c., be entitled to receive a certain portion of the assets of the said intestate James Kearney.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—LETTER MAILED OCT. 12, at New-York, to Jas. S. Newbold, Philadelphia, each. Drawn by R. L. Taylor, order of Edward A. Greene & Co., dated Oct. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12. All persons are forbid purchasing them, as they will not be paid unless obtained from the subscribers.

E. A. GREENE & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF PROBATE, IN IRELAND.—JAMES ROCKEY SLEEMAN, Plaintiff, SAMUEL DICKSON and several others, Defendants.—To THOMAS ROCKEY, supposed to reside in Plymouth, Illinois, in America, and to all and every the children (if any) of Thomas Rockey, deceased, and which said Thomas Rockey, deceased, was, while living, the natural and lawful brother of James Rockey, late of Black Rock, County of Cork, deceased, and also to Philip Rockey, who was one other of the brothers of the said James Rockey, deceased, and who, when last heard of, was residing in New-York, in America, and to all the children of said Philip Rockey, and also to Thomas Bickell and Jane Newcombe, who are residing in Depeyster, St. Lawrence County, State of New-York, and to all and every other the children (if any) of Mary Bickell, otherwise Williams, otherwise Rockey, deceased, and which Mary Bickey, otherwise Williams, deceased, was, while living, sister to the said James Rockey, deceased, and which children of the said Thomas Rockey, deceased, Philip Rockey and Mary Bickell, otherwise Williams, are legatees named in a previous will of the said James Rockey, dated the 7th of June, 1859:

Take notice, that a citation has issued under seal of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, dated the 5th day of June, 1866, whereby you are respectively cited to appear in the therein named cause, in which said James Rockey Sleeman is plaintiff, and Samuel Dickson and Christopher Ludwick, are defendants, either personally, or by your Proctor, Solicitor or Attorney, should you think it for your interest so to do, at any time during the dependence of the said cause, and before final judgment shall be given therein, with an intimation that in default of your so doing, the Judge of the said Court will proceed to have the will propounded by the plaintiff, James Rockey Sleeman, which will bears date the 11th of April, 1865, proved in solemn form of law, and pronounce judgment in the said cause, your absence notwithstanding.

And take notice that by an order made in said cause, bearing date the 15th of June, 1866, it was, among other things, ordered, that the plaintiff be at liberty to serve said citation on all and every, the child and children (if any) of the said Thomas Rockey, Philip Rockey and Mary Bickell, by inserting an abstract of said citation and order twice in the New-York *Herald*, New-York *Journal of Commerce* and New-York *Times* newspapers.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1866.

HENRY R. JULIAN, Solicitor for Plaintiff,
No. 8 Inns Quay, Dublin.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family.

French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution Endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 35. Board and tuition for 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher desires a few private pupils. References: Prof. J. J. Owen, New-York City College, and Dr. E. D. G. Prime, editor New-York *Observer*. Address D. T., Station G.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE E. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

"PARLEY VOUS FRANCAIS?"—AN EXperienced French gentlemen who teaches in a first-class institute, would like to find a few lessons out in the afternoon or evening. Prof. BEANGY, No. 1,314 3d-av.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons.
E. HINDS, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 28 miles from City by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MME BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., is now ready to resume her lessons.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.
P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st.; Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

A TEACHER OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, a graduate of the Female Normal School, and who has resided for several years abroad, desires to give lessons in the higher branches, to any lady who has heretofore been prevented from acquiring the culture necessary in society. Particular attention paid to correctness and elegance of language. Address M. S. H., Station D.

A LADY, RESIDING NEAR NEW-York, superintending the education of her own daughter at home, would be glad to take into her family two or three young ladies of from 17 to 18 years of age, to form a class. For particulars address A. B. C., office of Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD GIVE PRIVATE instruction, in this City or Brooklyn, to such as have not had early advantages. Address M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes one or two more private pupils. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. F. C. Ewer; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.; and his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Chas. E. Butler, F. H. Wolcott, Peter Kemble, Mrs. Lewis Livingston. Mr. BIXBY'S address is No. 44 Irving-place.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, A FIRST-CLASS teacher, now engaged in a school, wants board in a private family, to be paid by teaching French and music; best of testimonials given. To be seen at No. 32 West 18th-st., after 2 o'clock.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 895 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTE, A TEACHER, either lady or gentleman, of dancing and light gymnastics. Apply, during this week, at No. 175 West 39th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNEE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—FIFTY BASKETS, slightly damaged, Heidsick & Co. and Chas. Heidsick brands champagne wine, lately recovered from sunken brig *William Edwards*, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G. B. CROSSMAN, No. 37½ Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, Dec 31, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 15, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866 all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

VETERAN COMPANY I,
NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
The members of the company are hereby notified that an officer will be in attendance at the armory, No. 221 West 26th-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, for the purpose of issuing uniforms. It is earnestly requested that every member procure his uniform without delay.
JOHN DALRYMPLE, Captain.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK,
Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 26th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUBON'S *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. P. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carson, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great rôle of PHEDRA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. PAUL JONES, THE PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full Company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPTAIN MACBEATH, THE GOLD SEEKERS, and TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAUST. The principal characters by Kellogg, Natali, Testa, Mazzoleni, Bellini.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Belgian*, which arrived yesterday at Father Point, brings interesting details of news to the 6th inst. The London *Times*, in commenting on the speech delivered by Lord Stanley at the Atlantic Cable banquet, very strongly recommends concessions on the part of England in regard to the *Alabama* claims.

The steamships *City of Boston* and *America*, which arrived Saturday night, and the *Malta*, which arrived yesterday, bring English and Continental papers to the 4th inst. We give in our news columns a full report of Lord Stanley's speech at the cable banquet and a variety of interesting extracts.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Utica *Herald*, of the 13th inst., says: "Large quantities of potatoes are being brought into the Rome market, and bring, on an average, about fifty cents a bushel. Men are purchasing hereabouts for a New-York house considerable quantities, and paying for Chilis, and such kind, about forty cents. The cry started a short time since of potatoes rotting badly, turns out to be unfounded. Some doubtless are rotting, but not to the extent of sending up the price beyond fifty cents, and perhaps not as high as that."

A horse thief, who was arrested a few days since at the railroad depot in Eddyville, Iowa, after handcuffs were placed on his wrists, obtained permission to take what he called ague medicine, which he had in his pocket. It proved to be strychnine, but he refused remedies and died in about half an hour in the greatest agony. He stated to the officer that he had served one term in the Penitentiary and was determined not to serve another.

The Helderberg war is again closed. By order of the Sheriff the forces were withdrawn on Friday and returned to Albany in the evening, under command of Capt. Andres. The parties against whom processes were held, effected an armistice by offering to settle the claims against them. Several did settle them, and others will follow their example.

The Buffalo *Courier* states that Ira Harrington, who has been under arrest for some time charged with firing a barn belonging to Deputy Collector Hensler, of Grand Island, in August last, has confessed the crime, and also implicates one Joseph Mesmer, a resident of Grand Island, and a smuggler, as his accomplice.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 12th says: "The Dubuque and Dunleith elevators are full of grain. The grain blockade has fairly commenced. There being no cars to move it eastward, or water enough to ship it down the river, there are now in barges, lying at Dunleith, 68,000 bushels."

The school children of South Danvers, Mass., are to assemble at the Peabody Institute in that town to-day to welcome George Peabody, the founder of the institute. A choir composed of some hundreds of the children will sing some odes written for the occasion.

The Portland *Advertiser* urges the people of that city to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Wiscasset, Maine. It says that town has suffered proportionately as severe as did Portland in July.

The Yarmouth (Mass.) *Register* says the heavy frost on some parts of the Cape, on Friday night of last week, has occasioned a severe loss to the cranberry crop, some estimating it as high as $100,000.

There has recently been put into circulation a well-executed counterfeit of the $5 bill of the Bank of British North America, payable in Toronto.

Prof. Agassiz is announced to deliver a course of twelve lectures on Brazil, before the Lowell Institute, Boston, beginning on the 23d inst.

Two eminent Chicago physicians, Drs. Hope and Wimer, died of cholera on Thursday night last.

LOCAL NEWS.

The propeller *Virgo* arrived yesterday in this port from Savannah, with three of the survivors of the *Evening Star* on board—the Purser, Ellery S. Allen, Chief Engineer, Robert Finger, and a passenger, Mr. W. H. Harris. The statements of the Purser and Engineer are brief, being in substance that the vessel began to leak early in the hurricane, grew more unmanageable until she went down at daybreak of the 3d inst. The narrative of the passenger gives more detail, and is a thrilling story of his own and his companions' suffering.

The inquest in the case of R. T. Walker, murdered on the Centreville race-track, Oct. 1, was concluded at Jamaica on Saturday, the Jury finding "that death was caused by a pistol-shot in the hands of some person to the Jury unknown." The persons suspected of the murder, one of whom—Robert Mariner—was under arrest, were completely exonerated, and Mariner was released. The general belief now is that the murder was committed solely for the purpose of robbery.

Edward Urwick was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, on Saturday, on the charge of being implicated in a series of forgeries on the Hanover Bank, in Nassau-street. The amount involved is about $30,000. A person named Eugene Durand is alleged to be Urwick's accomplice. The examination in the case is to take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The steamship *The Queen*, from Liverpool, while coming up the Bay on Saturday evening, ran into the schooner *Mary Ann Magee*. The steamship struck the schooner amidships and capsized her. The crew of the *Magee* were all saved, with the exception of one of the hands, who was drowned. The *Magee* was owned in Philadelphia, whither she was bound.

Mary Belbu, a domestic formerly in the employ of Mrs. Mary A. Jordan, No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, robbed that lady on Friday last, of a valuable lot of articles of female apparel, valued at $725. A confederate named Mary Harson (colored) was arrested yesterday with Mary. Both were committed for examination by Justice Ledwith.

The inquest on the body of the late Officer Hipwell, who was murdered in Williamsburgh last Tuesday morning, was continued on Saturday. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The funeral of deceased took place in the afternoon, and was largely attended by Police and citizens.

A meeting on behalf of the New-York Tract and City Mission Society was held in the Fifth-avenue Reformed Dutch Church last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Rev. Mr. Mingins and Rev. Mr. Duryea.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., last evening preached an able discourse on the life and ministry of the late Rev. Wm. M. Waganen, who was till the time of his death in July last, assistant minister with Mr. Tyng.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the building No. 282 Greenwich-street, occupied by Leopoll Schepp, as a wholesale tea and grocery warehouse. Loss on stock about $40,000; on building about $5,000.

A new dry-dock, constructed by the Erie Basin Dock Company on land at the corner of Van Brunt and Elizabeth streets, Brooklyn, was formally opened Saturday.

For copies of Savannah papers we are indebted to the Purser of the steamer *Virgo*.

The Stock Market was buoyant on Saturday. Gold left off at 153; Exchange 107¼. Money in easy supply.

There was rather more activity in general business on Saturday. Corn, Rye, Cotton and Whisky were firmer. The freight engagements were more extensive.

England and the United States.

The English Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, made some striking remarks at the Cable banquet in Liverpool lately on the importance of a cordial union between England and the United States. He expressed the conviction that upon such a union, "*more than upon any other earthly thing*, the future civilization of the world depends," and that "any man who, either wilfully or ignorantly, endeavors to estrange the two countries from each other, is doing the very *worst and most mischievous* piece of work that it is given to a human being to do."

This is strong language, but we believe it expresses the strong conviction of candid and reflecting men in both countries. We have evidence daily that the best men of both parties in England,—the Tory Government and the liberals in opposition, both believe it, and in the care taken by the London *Times* to inform itself accurately and fully concerning American affairs, we see evidence of the importance attached by that great journal, which is more powerful than any party whether in or out of office, to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations. Such relations will be best promoted, or the foundation for them will best be laid by a frank and just understanding of the dominant sentiment on either side, and we shall contribute somewhat, perhaps, to that understanding by stating what may be unwelcome, but what is certainly true.

It is a very general belief in this country that England is just now anxious for friendly relations with us because she is in trouble at home—because she is isolated on the European Continent, having no powerful allies, no strong bonds of friendship, no reason to look for aid, in case of need, to the great Powers of Europe, but rather to expect from them acts of hostility more or less disguised—and because in the Irish disaffection, in the Fenian movement, in her colonial agitations, and in the Reform movement which threatens to grow into revolution, she sees gathering perils, which render hostility on the part of the United States the most formidable of all the dangers she can possibly foresee or apprehend. This belief may not be well founded, but it is widely entertained, and the state of Europe is such as to make it plausible. Russia has not forgiven England for the Crimean war, nor lost her interest in the fate of Turkey; and the necessities of Napoleon are very different now from what they were twelve years ago, and the policy of non-intervention, whatever else it may have done for England, has certainly not given her a single ally in Europe who would stand by her side against the world.

Another conviction, equally strong in this country and still more influential, is that when *we* were in trouble England did not show herself our friend. She did not *then* think it so important to the civilization of the world that the most friendly relations should prevail between the two countries. She did not *then* think it the "worst and most mischievous thing" which any human being could do to estrange the two countries—or for one of them to inflict injury and damage upon the other. On the contrary, she looked with great complacency upon a gigantic struggle for our destruction. She allowed that struggle to receive aid and succor and reinforcement from her shores, and upon her soil; and when *we* urged the necessity of friendly relations, and showed *her* that the civilization of the world depended upon liberty and law, and the power of the two great nations speaking the English language to protect and defend them, she gave us the technical pleadings of lawyers, and the cold maxims of a neutrality which cared little for civilization, and savored much of self-interest, in reply. *Words*, even, of kindness and hearty sympathy, then, would have bound America to England with bands of steel. They are of much less value now.

We do not urge these things as reasons why there should not be the most friendly relations between these two great nations, but only to point out some of the difficulties which will embarrass the English Government in trying to promote and strengthen them. The English themselves have made the task difficult. They have piled up obstacles in the way. The Government of that day did it by its indifference,—the party which is now the Government did it then by its open demands and efforts for a more pronounced hostility. The London *Times* did it by a steady and systematic misrepresentation of the nature of our struggle and an open espousal of the cause of those who sought our destruction. The men of rank and wealth in England did it by lending money to our foes, by organizing societies and clubs in their support, and by throwing all their moral and social weight into the scale against us. It was only from the laboring men of England, those who suffered most from the contest we were compelled to wage, that we received any words of encouragement—any exhortations to persevere.

These things have made a profound impression upon the minds and hearts of the American people—one which will not easily or speedily be effaced. Something beyond words of compliment or kindness, at social banquets or elsewhere, however sincere and cordial they may be, will be required for its removal. Just now England has far more to gain than the United States by an alliance and good understanding between the two nations. It is civilization in the East, and not upon this continent, that is menaced now. The peril which threatened it here has in good part been averted; but we were left to wage that great warfare alone, and it was made all the heavier for us because the Power which is so anxious for the cause of civilization now cared nothing whatever for it then. The public men of England are doing a good work, not only for themselves, but for the world, in seeking relations of friendship with the United States. But they must be prepared for a great many words of coldness, and for some of bitterness and reproach, before they secure the excellent end at which they aim.

The Trial of Davis.

The correspondence which we republish from yesterday's Times seems to relieve the Executive Department from all responsibility for the extraordinary delay in the trial of Jefferson Davis, and also for his detention in military custody. So far as we can see the President has done everything in his power to secure his trial, and his transfer to the custody of the civil authorities.

In reply to the President's inquiries, the Attorney-General has given a very full and clear statement of the whole case. From this it appears that Congress passed an act on the 22d of May last providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for Virginia should be held at Richmond on the first Monday of May and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and authorizing special or adjourned terms of that Court to be held at such times as might be ordered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Court had been adjourned by the Chief Justice and the District Judge to October, when the trial of Davis was expected to take place, but it was afterward held that this adjournment was abrogated by the act referred to,—and the trial was expected to take place at the regular session of the Court on the fourth Monday of November. But it seems that on the 23d of July Congress passed another act fixing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and changing certain Judicial Districts—among them that which includes Virginia, which had been allotted by the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Chief-Justice, who would thus have been required to preside at the trial. The District, as it stood before, embraced Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia; and by the new law Delaware was excluded and South Carolina added. The Attorney-General says "it is understood that doubts exist whether this change does not require a new allotment of Judges," though whether it is the Chief-Justice or the Supreme Court that entertains these doubts he does not say, nor does he express any opinion of his own upon the point. But the doubt seems to have been raised by *somebody*, and to have had the effect probably of preventing the November session of the Court, and consequently the trial of Davis. If a new allotment is required, it can only be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court or by Congress; and whether it is or is not required, the Chief-Justice or the Court can alone decide. In any case the Executive can do nothing whatever. So much for the trial.

In regard to the imprisonment, the Attorney-General reports that Davis is held, as he has been from the beginning, "to await trial in the civil courts" on charge of treason,—and notice has been given to the District-Attorney of the United States for the District of Virginia that he would be surrendered on application. The District-Attorney *declines to make application*, on the ground that the State has no proper means of providing for his safe keeping. Nor have the counsel of Davis applied for his transfer to the civil authority, or for his discharge. The only application they have made was for his transfer to Fort Lafayette, and that was refused upon a report, from a board of surgeons, that the change would be decidedly injurious to his health.

The responsibility for not trying Davis rests, therefore, with the judicial authorities, or with Congress, or both. Congress enacted a law which, in the judgment of the Judiciary, renders it impossible to hold a court for his trial without a new allotment of Judges; and that allotment Congress and the Judiciary alone have power to make. The responsibility for his being held in military rather than civil custody rests wholly with the Judge and District Court of the District of Virginia. The only responsibility resting upon the President, so far as we can see, is that of detaining him at all. We see no "due process of law" under which he is held as a prisoner, though his counsel appear to have made no application for his discharge.

Justifying One Wrong by Another.—By way of justifying the Radical threat of impeachment, the Chicago *Tribune* points out the revolutionary nature of "the Democratic project of organizing a new Congress, and of dispersing and destroying the Congress elected by the people." The argument might have been plausible had the Radical talk of impeachment followed and arisen out of the Democratic project of revolution. There would have been fairness and propriety in discussing punishment as a result of interference with the independence of Congress. But in both respects the *Tribune's* plea is unsatisfactory. Its demand for impeachment preceded the promulgation of the other idea, and therefore cannot be justified by it. In existing circumstances one proposition is as unjustifiable as the other. The President has done nothing to warrant impeachment; and the legality of all that Congress has done is too apparent to afford excuse for any assault upon its power. The truth is, that these antagonistic threats are a part of the policy by which opposing extremists contrive to keep the country in hot water. It is revolution on one side and revolution on the other; and when occasion serves the two sets of extremists pull together to overcome combinations of moderate men. It is satisfactory to know, however, that while the *World* grows rational on the subject of the *Ledger* dispatch, the Chicago Radical finds it necessary to say something in vindication of its violence. A point is gained when they who have threatened most loudly condescend to explain; for explanation implies discontent on the part of the great majority of those with whom they have ordinarily acted.

The Democrats and the Elections—An Attempt at Deception.

An excuse might be found for Democratic falsehoods concerning last Tuesday's elections, if only Northern Democrats were concerned. It is natural, perhaps, that the organs of a party which has everywhere experienced a crushing defeat should try to mitigate its effect upon their readers' minds. And though no defence for falsehood is admissible, at least we might judge charitably of over-colored or distorted statements, concocted with the obvious desire of soothing baffled ambition. But the untruths uttered day after day by such public instructors as the *World*, do not admit of this extenuation. Their endeavor to convert defeat into victory, and to trace in disaster assurances of future triumph, is as mischievous as it is absurd. It is intended not so much to lessen the force of a decisive blow, as to encourage reliance upon the ability of the Democratic Party in its own fashion to restore the Union.

In the North these misrepresentations are comparatively harmless. At the worst they prejudice the character of journalism and bring discredit upon political warfare. In regard to the South, however, the case is different. There a painful uncertainty prevails. Expectations have been cherished which the verdict of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana completely crushes, and a necessity exists for full and accurate knowledge, that the exigencies of the time may be thoroughly understood. What the South needs, then, more than all things, is a frank, unreserved statement of the position, shaped as it has been by these elections. If the policy desired by the South has been rendered impracticable, the South has an especial interest in knowing that fact. If the mastery of Congress during the entire term of President Johnson is now established, the South should be so informed. Its exigencies call for truth, the whole truth, whether sweet or bitter.

It is in this condition of affairs that the Democratic newspapers devote themselves to a systematic effort to hide the truth from the South, and to mislead it by explanations and promises which every intelligent man in this latitude knows to be insincere and unsound. Instead of dealing honestly with the returns that have been received, and allowing results to tell where victory is and where defeat, they do their utmost to magnify figures which possess no real significance, and to conceal those which reveal the essential part of the story. Rarely has the trick been attempted with greater impudence or persistency. And the falsehoods thus presented are made the basis of an argument designed to show the coming triumph of Democratic principles, and the consequent readmission of the Southern States on their own terms. The dishonesty of the thing is equaled by its cruelty. For to the extent to which it is credited by the Southern people will be their unwillingness to accept as conclusive the declared determination of the North to insist upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. And the longer they delay its ratification—the more they hesitate to accept the judgment pronounced by the North as irrevocable—the more severe will be their sufferings, and the more intense the mortification that awaits them. At this moment the worst enemies of the South are those who would deceive and betray it, after the manner attempted by our Democratic cotemporaries.

Railway Stocks and Management.

It may be that the difficulties in the way of the profitable management of the Erie Railway are chronic, if not inherent, in the broad-gauge system as compared with the ordinary New-York and Ohio four feet eight and a half, or four feet ten inch gauge. But we should doubt either proposition as at present advised. The difficulties to profit are not, we believe, in the position or resources of the road itself. True, the capital and debt and leases have grown out of all proportion to the limits calculated upon when the property was reorganized in 1861-2. The leases capitalized at 7 per cent. would swell the cost of the property to sixty millions of dollars. Yet on this large sum $4,200,000, or 7 per cent. a year net to all parties concerned, ought to be saved out of a gross traffic of fifteen millions. The new Internal Tax law of the United States now relinquishes two and a half per cent. a year on over ten millions of this traffic—that is, on all freight and transportation earnings, and this of itself is no inconsiderable saving on last year's expenses. And yet dividends on both classes of stock, aggregating about thirty millions, including about six millions of common stock hypothecated at sixty cents on the dollar, have been suddenly suspended, and on all common stock indefinitely. This may look desperate, and the trouble may become chronic, not because the road itself is at fault, or even its great cost, but because of weak, not to say ignorant, administration. It is not difficult to see that either deficiency in the head must beget extravagant, if not jobbing expenditures by the subordinates, wastefulness in minor details, and reckless financiering to make up the resulting cash deficiencies.

But, withal, the case of the great Erie road, with which we start out, is not more desperate now than the Hudson and Harlem appeared to be a few years since, nor the object of more concern to the proprietary than the Central threatened to be when, from causes which it is not necessary at present to revive, at least in all their details, the dividends were reduced from eight to six per cent. Yet the first two of these lines have been brought up respectively to eight and ten per cent. on their common stocks, by the exercise of practical economy and a thorough personal as well as official superintendence on the part of the executive. Mr. Sloan first put the Hudson line on its dividend-paying base. He was succeeded by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and his son, and these gentlemen, about the same time, took charge of the Harlem, and from a "fancy" credit of thirty or forty cents on the dollar, for nearly ten years in Wall-street, brought its common, as well as preference shares, up to eight per cent. a year, cash dividends. Some progress in the good work of reform is also making in the New-York Central. This property is so rich in resources and position, and its cost in capital and debt so moderate in proportion to its great and assured traffic, that it could scarcely have been ruined, even if the managers had deliberately planned its bankruptcy. Its dividends were reduced to six per cent., while they might, by cutting down expenses and cutting off certain transportation auxiliaries nearly allied to jobbery at both ends of the line—on the Lake and at Tide Water—but six per cent. was pronounced by some of these gentlemen well enough for the stockholders until the Legislature could be persuaded to take off the two cents a mile restriction on passenger fares. Meanwhile an admitted surplus of four millions has accumulated to the income account, and perhaps half as much more in real estate and other property charged off to expenses and not likely to be required, except to turn into cash, after eight per cent. dividends are restored and the surplus income divided. These things are now in a fair way to be done. Without waiting for the new administration, which is to succeed the old in December, the road, we hear, is to be taken at once out of politics. Its officials and their deputies are no longer to act as cohorts, nor its other employes and common laborers are no longer involuntarily to swell the ranks of the Democracy. A circular to this purport is said to have issued, forbidding, on pain of dismissal, all interference with the election this fall. We shall not question its good faith, but advise the friends of Gov. Fenton and of Mr. Griswold, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Conckling, Mr. Hart and Mr. Clapp, and of the Union nominee for Congress in the Albany District, as though they had *not* heard this good news. And the stockholders of the Central, we dare say, while heartily approving this particular evidence of reform, will not accept it for *all* they mean to accomplish by their own action at the annual meeting in December. The new administration rendered proper by the decease of Mr. Dean Richmond, will probably be determined on a thorough business calculation as to whether and how soon the Vanderbilt or Wells-Fargo interest, if elected, will bring the road not alone back to eight per cent., but fully up to ten per cent. a year, where it deserves to stand.

Turning to the West, we find that the Cleveland and Toledo Road, whose stock, like the Harlem, was the synonym for many years in Wall-street of "worthless fancy," has been brought up to yield 16 per cent. a year dividends, and placed side by side in point of good management with the Buffalo and State Line, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, on the same Lake Shore, paying, almost from their completion, fourteen years ago, from 10 to 20 per cent. a year. There was no good reason why this should not have been done before in the case of the Toledo. There is every inducement of interest, of economy and honesty, why the example should not be immediately followed by several other Western roads, now in arrear as to profit to the stockholders and credit for practical management. Looking to the rapid growth of the country, the increasing interest to the extension of the railway system West, and the reasonable chances that nearly all railway property is really capable of being made profitable to stockholders, as well as indubitably safe for bondholders, we regard it probable, as well as important, that hereafter such examples of reform should be made the rule, and inefficiency and extravagance the exceptions, in the administration of this vast interest.

The End of Maximilian's Reign—A Miserable Fiasco.—We have had many curious documents—rebel State papers, Mexican treaties, and what not—to handle during the past five years. But as a curiosity, in its way, we can remember nothing to equal the letter of M. Eloin, Maximilian's confidential councilor, which we publish to-day in another column. Unless this paper is a forgery, it discloses a painfully ludicrous picture of the deserted Prince's situation. M. Eloin writes from Brussels; and there he is near enough to the political centre of Europe to know what is going on. He finds, from his point of observation, that the Emperor of the French has at last shamelessly thrown aside the mask which has covered his intentions in regard to Mexico, and that he purposes at once basely to desert the cause of the inchoate Empire. "The speech of Seward," exclaims the forlorn councilor—"the toast to Romero, by Gen. Grant—the attitude of the President—*results of the cowardice of the French Cabinet*—are grave facts!" And no one can doubt it. They are grave indeed.

But Mr. Eloin summons up courage to meet them, or rather he advises Maximilian to summon up courage with that view. He would scout the idea of abdicating the throne of Mexico, even after the withdrawal of the French troops. He would appeal to the people immediately on the retirement of the invading army. If the Mexicans rejected him by a popular vote, then he could retire with honor, at least with as much honor, says the candid councilor, as he carried into Mexico when he left his home at Miramar. And moreover, as Maximilian's brother is exceedingly unpopular all through Austria where M. Elion has traveled, this astute adviser hints at the prospect of another throne for his master. The letter altogether is a strange mixture of pitiable whining and silly bravado. Not the least remarkable portion of it is that relating to the French Emperor's health. More than one potentate, we dare say, will be considerably surprised, if not amused, at M. Eloin's views of persons and things generally.

Prussia.—Everything connected with Prussia is now being studied by the other nations of Europe with an eager interest. Its military system, its bureau administration, its armament, and all the details of its internal economy, are carefully looked into, to discover the secret of the remarkable efficiency of action exhibited during the last Summer. As a consequence we hear of many changes and propositions for change in other continental nations—changes that are more or less in accordance with things as they are in Prussia. An English writer, who has been furnished with extensive opportunities for observation, has called attention to one vital cause of Prussian superiority which has been much overlooked in the European discussions. He speaks of the extraordinary development of education and intelligence among all classes of the people—peasants, workmen, shopkeepers and farmers as well as professional men, merchants and nobles—as having contributed essentially to the excellence and efficiency of the Prussian troops, and to the well-being and civilization of the Prussian people. He mentions that on an examination of all the recruits who came up from the different provinces to join the army, it was found that the entire body could give evidence of the training they had received in the national schools. He describes, for the benefit of the English people, the range and operation of this educational system, and shows how the Prussian army is not only a thoroughly well-drilled machine, but through its agency a thoroughly intelligent and civilized body of men. We are quite sure that a consideration of this very important element of national strength will be of more benefit to France, Austria, Russia, England and Spain than if they were all supplied with needle-guns and Krupp's artillery. The only army in the world which can compare with the Prussian in respect of education and intelligence is the late volunteer army of the United States.

The State Canvass—Conduct of Mayor Hoffman.—We do not remember a political campaign, here or elsewhere, in which there has been less personality and vituperation, than in the State canvass now in progress in the State of New-York. But very little personal abuse has been heaped upon Mr. Hoffman, and the worst thing we have yet heard said of him is that he is on the wrong side. The Democrats, in like manner, have been singularly decent in their oratorical treatment of Gov. Fenton. They confine themselves almost entirely to the national issues that are in dispute, and do not think it necessary to attempt to blacken the character of the candidate opposed to theirs. It gives us great pleasure to make these remarks, and it affords us very great pleasure to give a large part of the credit in the matter to Mayor Hoffman. In the first speech he made after his nomination as candidate for Governor, he declared emphatically that in his conduct of the campaign he should indulge in no personality or abuse toward his opponent, but should confine himself to a discussion of the principles at stake. So far as we have observed his conduct, and read the speeches he has delivered throughout the State, we are pleased to say he has kept his promise, and has always displayed a self-respect and a respect for others worthy of the distinguished position he has filled. His example has had a powerful effect, and has done a world of good. The remembrance of it will give him more satisfaction after his defeat than he would have enjoyed had he succeeded by an opposite course.

Democratic Despair.—The Democrats in this State seem to have lost heart since they learnt the result of the elections of last week. They appear to have a feeling that they are foredoomed to defeat in November as in October. They do not, as a party, display the energy and assurance which the crisis demands of them, if they would succeed. It is true some of the Democratic papers have *assurance* enough, and figure out victory as positively for New-York as they did a fortnight ago for the States which have just gone against them. But that is a very shallow expedient, and the rank and file of the party cannot now be much deceived by it. The Republicans will carry the Empire State; and we shall be disappointed if in all the Fall elections that are to come they do not make as clean a sweep as they have made in those that have already taken place. The Democrats, in making up their minds to this in advance, display a very commendable sagacity and discretion.

Ratification Meeting.—A meeting will be held to-night at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the nominations of Gov. Fenton and his associates on the State ticket. A number of noted speakers are promised, and the demonstration bids fair to be gratifying, large and enthusiastic.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "The Favorite of Fortune;" at the Winter Garden, Mrs. Bowers, (one of the finest actresses on the American or any other stage,) in "Lady Audley's Secret;" at the New-York Theatre, the "Doctor of Alcantara;" at the Olympic, "Our American Cousin;" at Niblo's, "The Black Crook;" at the New-York Circus, a change of bill; at Barnum's Museum, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room;" at the New Bowery, "Captain Macbeth;" at Dodworth's, M. Hartz, the great illusionist, &c. Full particulars can can be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. Maretzek's brief but brilliant season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music came to a close on Saturday evening, when the fourth performance was given. Although the house was not as full as on previous occasions, it presented the same gay and animated appearance—an appearance quite peculiar to Brooklyn, and—involving pretty women in their best toilettes—exceedingly agreeable to contemplate. Saturday is not a good night for amusements in any large city, and our sister across the river boasts with justice of the number of her churches, which undoubtedly accounts for much special attention on Saturday night. Under the circumstances, we were surprised to see so large an attendance. The opera was "La Somnambula," a work which happily needs no attention at our hands. The cast was unusually attractive. New singers were introduced in the two leading parts of *Amina* and *Elvino*. Miss Hauck, who sustained the first *rôle*, is almost entirely new to our public. She has, we are informed, appeared at the private theatre of an opulent gentleman of this City, but beyond this she has had no experience of the stage or of the very difficult avocation which she has selected for her life's experiment. The experiment will not, we hope, be in vain. With the exceptions of two *débûts*—those of Miss Adelina Patti and Miss Clara L. Kellogg—we have witnessed no *débût* so satisfactory as that of Miss Hauck. The lady has a light and high soprano voice, resembling in quality that of Miss Patti. It has been cultivated with success, (under Signor Abbites and others,) and the result is a beautiful form of expression which we seldom find on the stage. Her phrasing—by which we mean the emotional balance of a musical sentence—is singularly perfect. It expresses in time and tune what the composer intended, and with the earnestness of a nature quickly alive to the import of the words. The voice itself is soft, penetrating and persuasive, as it is also brilliant in execution and clean in what it attempts. Fulness of delivery will come with practice, as it has come to Miss Adelina Patti. When this has been attained, we shall be mistaken if Miss Hauck does not take her place as one of the best light sopranos now before the public. The part of *Elvino* was very beautifully rendered by Signor Baragli. The gentleman does not possess a great voice, but it is free and sympathetic. He associates himself with the *rôle*, and by a combination of earnestness, grace and capacity, interprets it thoroughly. His success was complete, as also was that of Miss Hauck. The part of the Count was played by Signor Antonucci with excellent effect. The *encores* were numerous, and the performance gave—as it merited—great satisfaction to the audience. An old but always delightful work has seldom been rendered so effectively.

The Ristori *matinée* at the French theatre on Saturday was a tremendous success. The house—which is not a large one—contained in money the remarkable sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars, showing, we think, in a commercial way, the light in which the lady is held. In every other way she is now regarded, and properly, as the greatest female artist we have ever had in this country. The play was "Mary Stewart," and, we need scarcely add, it gave entire satisfaction to the audience. To-night "Phedra" will be repeated for the second and last time—except in Brooklyn, where it is played to-morrow night. The success of the *matinée* has induced Mr. Grau to announce another one on Saturday next, when "Elizabeth," the companion picture to "Maria Stuart," will be presented.

Philharmonics.—The second rehearsal of the orchestral programme of the first Brooklyn Philharmonic Concert will be held on Wednesday afternoon in the Academy of Music. We understand that Miss Addie Philips and Signor Centemari will be the vocalists at the concert, and that the solo instrument will probably be the harp. It is a gratifying evidence of the love of music in Brooklyn that these annual seasons are most prosperous and popular. The President, Mr. Wyman, and the Treasurer, Dr. A. Cooke Hull, are in a great measure entitled to the credit of the remarkable success that has thus far attended the enterprise. We learn that Miss Kellogg and Signor Bellini will sing at the second concert.

Complimentary Concert.—The friends of Geo. W. Warren, organist of the Church of Holy Trinity, propose giving him a complimentary benefit at Plymouth Church early in November. Mr. Warren, Mr. Burnap, Mr. Lorretty and other well-known organists will try their hands on Mr. Beecher's big organ, and an array of vocal talent will be presented quite sufficient to warrant the prediction of a substantial benefit.

Phedra in Brooklyn.—The excellent Mme. Ristori will delineate the character of the naughty, naughty *Phedra* on Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Academy. No series of entertainments has ever so thoroughly excited and stirred up the City of Churches as this Ristori series. Its success has been wonderfully great.

Art Reception.—An informal exhibition of pictures will be had in the manager's room of the Academy of Music shortly, and the first reception, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Art Association, will be held early in November in the same building. Of the many worthy and public spirited societies in Brooklyn we know none whose continued tendency toward popular refinement and improvement has been more pronounced than this. The President Mr. Gignoux, lends the influence of his name and the interest of his brush on every occasion, while the best and most energetic of the citizens do all in their power to secure its pecuniary position and its social status. Its "receptions" are among the events of the year—always anticipated with interest, attended with profit, and remembered with pleasure.

ELOIN TO MAXIMILIAN.

A VERY CURIOUS DIPLOMATIC DISPATCH.

Maximilian's Special Agent in Europe and in the Dumps—He Inveighs Against the Great Duplicity of France—He Shows how History will set Down Napoleon III.—How that Individual first Wants Max to Abdicate—And that he will then Withdraw the French Troops—Various Hints about the Machinations of the United States—Retreat of the Empress Charlotte in the Roses of Miramar.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed to Maximilian, the original of which is in possession of the State Department. The writer of this letter, M. F. Eloin, is a Belgian who possesses the confidence of Maximilian and his wife, and is one of his most influential and trusted advisers. He holds the office of Counsellor of State to Maximilian, and is now on a mission to Europe:

Sire: The article of the French *Moniteur* denying that two French Generals, Osmond and Vriand, have permission to assume the Departments of War and Finance proves that from this time the mask is shamelessly thrown aside. The mission of Gen. Castelnau, aid-de-camp and confidential servant of the Emperor, although secret, can have no other aim, in my judgment, than to provoke a solution as soon as possible. With a view to explain its conduct, of which history must be the judge, the French Government wishes that an abdication should precede the return of the army, and that thus it may be able to proceed *alone* to reorganize a new state of affairs capable of securing its own interests and those of its subjects.

I have a firm conviction that your Majesty will not give this satisfaction to a policy which must sooner or later answer for the odious character of its acts, and for the fatal consequence which must follow them. The speech of Seward, the toast to Romero, (by Gen. Grant,) the attitude of the President—results of the cowardice of the French Cabinet—are grave facts destined to increase the difficulties and to discourage the bravest. Nevertheless, I have a firm belief that the abandonment of the cause before the return of the French army would be interpreted as an act of weakness; and as the Emperor holds his authority by a popular vote, it is to the Mexican people, *freed from the pressure of a foreign intervention*, that he should make a new appeal. It is from it that he must demand the material and financial support indispensable to the existence and increased greatness of the Empire. If this appeal should not be heard, then your Majesty, having accomplished your noble mission to the very end, will return to Europe with all the prestige which accompanied you on your departure, and in the midst of important circumstances which cannot fail to arise, you will be able to play the *rôle* which by all considerations belongs to you.

Setting out for Miramar the 4th of this month with the intention of embarking at St. Nazaire after having received the orders of Her Majesty the Empress, I was compelled to defer my departure again. It needed this high influence to change a determination which my devotion urged upon me as the accomplishment of a duty. I was greatly disappointed upon learning that my numerous dispatches of the months of June and July did not reach your Majesty at the proper time, sent under cover to Bembelles, and accompanied by long letters written to that devoted friend to be communicated to your Majesty. I was far from foreseeing his departure from Mexico. They have lost to-day all the interest which they borrowed from the unexpected events which followed so rapidly. I especially regret this unlucky incident if it has for one instant awakened in the mind of your Majesty a doubt of my incessant desire to faithfully perform my duty.

In crossing Austria I was able to observe the general discontent which reigns there. Nothing is yet done. The Emperor is discouraged, the people are impatient, and publicly demand his abdication. The sympathies of your Majesty ostensibly extend all over the Empire. In Venetia a whole party is anxious to proclaim its former Governor. But when a Government arranges the elections under the rule of universal suffrage, it is easy to foresee the result.

The cholera rages all over Europe with extreme violence, and everywhere numerous victims.

In accordance with the last orders of your Majesty, I send by this mail a telegram in cipher to Rosas, in order to warn your Majesty of the arrival of Gen. Castelnau, and of the disavowal given to Osmond and Priani. I have learned by G * * * that the doubtful attitude taken at Paris by 2,146 (Almonte, Maximilian's Minister at Paris, since displaced,) becomes each day more public. For some time past he has loaded with favors and money young Salvador, who himself understands nothing of this change. I think it is necessary to take the young man back near me until the end of his vacation.

The state of the health of the Emperor N * * * seriously disturbs all Europe. His departure for Biarritz seems indefinitely postponed. It is said that a severe diabetes now complicates the inflammation of the bladder, from which he is suffering. As for Her Majesty the Empress Charlotte, in the midst of her flowers, which make Miramar an enchanting garden, she shines in all the lustre of perfect health.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Majesty's most humble, most devoted and most faithful servant and subject,

F. ELOIN.

Brussels, Sept. 19, 1866.

The Catholic Council—Accident to Bishop Baraga.

Baltimore, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The Roman Catholic Plenary Council held a public session to-day at the cathedral. Archbishop Kenrick celebrated pontifical high mass, and Archbishop Purcell preached the sermon. The decrees of the Council were read in Latin.

Bishop Baraga, of Marquette, Wis., is lying seriously ill from the results of a fall at the Archbishop's mansion on Wednesday last.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 14.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER HOAX.

A very full and complete history of the bogus dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* has been prepared and sent off to-night by one of the editors of that paper. For the present it is only necessary to say in addition to that statement, that FLINT, the author of this fabrication, is the man who wrote the infamous correspondence to the *World* during the war of the rebellion, over the signature of "Druid." This correspondence was written up at Baltimore, and though attracting considerable attention, was generally the merest untruth. FLINT has no standing here among newspaper correspondents, nor does he ever come in direct contact with the original sources of information. All that he has heretofore sent to the newspapers with which he corresponded was but speculation. He is personally unknown to the heads of Departments.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Columbia Typographical Society, at their meeting last night, adopted an amendment to their scale of prices, as follows: Compositors and pressmen employed by the week shall receive not less than $24 per week, eight hours to constitute a day from Oct. 1 to March 31, and 10 hours to constitute a day from April 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive; for extra work, 50 cents per hour; after midnight, 75 cents per hour; time work in all offices excepting those of morning papers, which has heretofore been 45 cents per hour, was increased to 50 cents. A Committee was appointed to inform the employers of this city that the scale will go into effect to-morrow.

A MISTAKE ON THE PART OF THE POLICE.

It is stated that several days ago a detachment of the police arrested a party of five men whose only offence seemed to be that they had large sums of money with them. Over $108,000 in gold and silver coin were found on their persons, beside numerous chunks of gold and silver and gold and silver ore. They satisfied the officers that they had been mining in Montana since 1859; that on their way here they stopped and had their precious metals coined, and that they were now *en route* for their homes in the State of Georgia. They were accordingly dismissed from custody.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is a statement of the Treasury disbursements for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866: War Department, $2,773,733 93; Navy Department, $835,923; Interior Department, $405,658 91.

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Funds in Treasury vaults, Sept. 13: United States legal tenders, large, $1,000,000; medium, $200,000; small, $3,200,000; National Bank notes, $331,751; fractional currency, $185,510; gold, $340,659; silver, $2,560; five cent coin, $300; cents, $350; three cent coin, $720.

CURRENCY ISSUED.

The shipments made were as follows: To Assistant-Treasurer in New-York, $100,000; to Assistant-Treasurer in Boston, $100,000; to United States Depository in Baltimore, $75,000; to United States Depository in Cincinnati, $100,000; to United States Depository in Buffalo, $32,000; to National Banks, $233,000.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

National Bank circulation to the amount of $543,456 was issued during the week, making the total amount issued up to date $294,072,059.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The fractional currency printed during the week ending 13th inst. amounts to $452,570.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.

The extract from the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances was published recently without his consent. He has taken measures with a view to prevent similar premature exhibits.

THE FIVE-CENT COIN COUNTERFEITED.

A counterfeit of the new five-cent coin is in circulation. It may be distinguished from the genuine by the softness of the metal.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Among the appointments yesterday were the following: MICHAEL A. FRANK, Assessor Nineteenth District, Pennsylvania; ADOLPH SORRINSON, Assessor Fifth District, Wisconsin; AUSTIN SAVAGE, Assessor Idaho Territory.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, returned this morning from his visit to his family in New-Hampshire.

A DENIAL.

It has been stated that the ex-rebel Gen. BEAUREGARD and HARRY GILMOR were visitors at the White House this week. Neither of them have been in the building up to this time.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS FOR ARMY POSITIONS.

There are about 40,000 applications on file in the War Department for promotions and appointments in the army.

DRAWBACK REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing new drawback regulations, which will include all kinds of merchandise. The present regulations have reference only to cotton.

BOOKBINDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bookbinders' Association also held a meeting and passed a law to work from one hour after sunrise till sunset, from October to March 1, inclusive.

CHOLERA.

It appears from the monthly report of the Board of Health that there has been thus far only one death from Asiatic cholera in this city.

REDUCTION OF CURRENCY.

Currency reduced this week, $540,332 80.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Recent Elections are Viewed—What the President Will Not Do—He Will Adhere to His Position—The Policy of Removals to be Continued—The Ledger Sensation Dispatch—Some Facts About It—The Great Storm and Its Effects.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

The results of the recent elections were received here with great eagerness, and have been canvassed and discussed with more animation and excitement probably than in any other city in the country. Their direct bearing on the issue between the President and Congress necessarily begets speculation as to the course of the former since these new developments. Every few days since the Maine and Vermont elections the statement has gone forth that the President, convinced of the uselessness of further opposition to the policy of Congress, was about to commend that policy to the Southern States, and thus settle the question of the basis of restoration. Close upon the heels of the earliest returns of the elections of Tuesday comes the revived report that the President sees "the handwriting on the wall," and will at once abandon his position. Now I do not speak by authority, but only make this statement from what I know of President JOHNSON's firmness of conviction and tenacity of purpose—matters of which any one may soon be convinced who chooses to know Mr. JOHNSON—that he does not contemplate any abandonment of the position he has taken on the question of restoration because the elections have resulted adversely to his policy. Should there be any change at all, it will certainly not be manifested until after all the elections are heard from. But I am firmly convinced, and this is also the firm conviction of intimate friends of the President, that there will be no abatement in the energy with which he will continue to urge his "policy," nor in the tenacity with which he will cling to it, even though the Congressional plan should prevail in spite of him. This may not be wise statesmanship, but it is—ANDREW JOHNSON. And if the public will look back five years they will find the same characteristic feature of resolute energy resisting the efforts of traitors to break up the Union that they will now find advocating and urging his own plan of restoration, even though it be condemned by the emphatic voice of all the loyal States.

Neither will the results of the recent elections change the policy of the Administration as regards removals from office. On the contrary, the results are claimed to be confirmatory of the wisdom of that policy. The fact is pointed to that wherever the Administration has laid its hand it has been effective. Look at the Philadelphia and Kittery Navy-yards. The only trouble is that there are not navy-yards enough in the country. Wherever the Administration furnishes rations to voters it has been able to work. In localities where voters raise their own rations it has not been able to effect much. So removals and appointments will continue to be made, especially in States where elections are yet to be held—New-York in particular. The battle-ground will be transferred from Pennsylvania to that State, and there will be a basket full of official heads taken off every day until election. H. M. TILDEN, of Columbia County, is here again urging his list of twenty Postmasters in Gen. KETCHUM's District. There was a hitch in the business last week, but I believe TILDEN considers it all right now. When such men dictate the changes is it strange the appointing power should make mistakes?

Editor BROOKS has been here ever so often to see that there was no failure in the issue of the commission of MORGAN L. HARRIS, original Copperhead, as Collector of the Eighth New-York District *vice* GEORGE P. PUTNAM. Who supposes BROOKS to be working in the interest of the public? or that of the Administration? or any interests but his own return to Congress? But he has been successful, and will have so much more money to compete with his wealthy Republican competitor.

Pertinent to this subject of removals among Internal Revenue Officers, let me say that there is good ground for the statement that the wholesale changes that are now being made are reluctantly assented to by Secretary MCCULLOCH and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. MCCULLOCH is recognized as the poorest politician in the Cabinet. He is preëminently a banker and financier, and though a firm advocate of the policy of the Administration, he dislikes the inevitable derangement and injury resulting to the Government revenue by removing tried and substituting untried officers upon purely political grounds. It is estimated by gentlemen most familiar with the revenue laws, and who have had much to do with their framing, that an Assessor of Internal Revenue cannot become efficient and thoroughly reliable in the execution of the law, and familiar with the various rulings and decisions under it, in less than a year. Those who think otherwise had better lend their wisdom to solving some of the thousands of questions submitted by inexperienced officers. That Secretary MCCULLOCH values experience and efficiency in the discharge of public duties more than he does political fealty is evinced by the fact that he tolerates among leading subordinates a wide difference of political views. A banker all his life, looking at financial transactions only in the light of success, it is not strange that he should ignore political differences now.

Next to the election excitement of the week the sensational dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* has most disturbed political circles. Your correspondent characterized it in severe terms in his telegraphic dispatches, and can add that so far as it may have seemed to be a purely stock-jobbing operation, the proofs are now even stronger. As to its author, no facts have yet been made public, but these facts should be known: The regular telegraphic correspondent of the *Ledger*, "F. H.," the only one known as such by the newspaper profession here, is not in the city, and has not been for several weeks. Mr. MCKEAN, the editor of the *Ledger*, happened to be here on a visit to his daughter at the time of the appearance of the dispatch. It was soon rumored that he was the author of it, but he disclaims having had anything to do with it in the most positive manner, and is to-day aiding the publisher of the *Ledger* in laying before the President all the facts connected with its origin and publication. The motive of the Associated Press agent at Philadelphia in giving currency to it was undoubtedly perfectly innocent, but it so happens that the regular newspaper correspondents here have been considerably annoyed during the past year by inquiries from the journals they represent why they did not send the particulars of important news which first came to hand through the *Ledger* and the Associated Press. The only reply that could be made in every case was that the so-called news was entirely false. And it should be further stated that beyond the telegraphic correspondent of the *Ledger*, above alluded to, who devotes only a small part of his time to that paper, it has no other known correspondent here. With these facts known it is fair to presume that the *Ledger* correspondents are neither more enterprising nor more reliable than those of other papers.

The remarkable weather deserves a word. From Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock until to-day at 1, a period of 70 hours, there has prevailed one constant, almost unintermitting, fall of rain. The opening on Wednesday was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, which played queer pranks in various parts of the city. At the head of Seventh-street the lightning struck a flag-staff, shattered the roof of a street-car, completely stripped the horses of every particle of harness, knocked down a bartender in a restaurant near by, but did no other damage. The thunder-storm was accompanied and followed by perfect torrents of rain, which continued to fall almost unceasingly until to-day at noon, when the overcast heavens literally dried up and the sun came out once more. The damage by the flood is enormous, beyond estimate in dollars and cents. The Potomac is higher than before known for fifteen years. All the bridges and dams on Rock Creek are gone, save those connecting Georgetown with Washington. The docks in Georgetown are flooded, and business generally suspended. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is so badly injured as to be beyond repair before the close of navigation. This is a sad disaster to trade here, which depends largely on the Cumberland coal brought down by it, and on the operations of the celebrated flouring mills of Georgetown, which have been suspended. Your choice housekeepers who have been depending on WELCH's family flour will have to go without it. The price is already $17 per barrel at retail here, and likely to go higher. The dams on the Potomac are also all broken, and the well-known Chain Bridge was yesterday condemned as unsafe for travel. The only bridge crossing the Potomac now below Great Falls is the Long Bridge, which has withstood everything.

CYMON.

Reported Political Views of Gov. Seymour.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Oct. 12.

The *Press*, this morning, publishes a statement, said to be on reliable authority, that Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, while here a few days ago, in conversation with prominent Democrats, expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The Governor further said that, were he living in the South, he should be in favor of negro suffrage.

Indictment for Treason Quashed at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The indictment for treason against Hon. S. F. BULLETT, in the United States Court, was quashed to-day, the United States Attorney-General entering a *nolle prosequi*.

President Johnson's Idea of New-York.

"New-York," President Johnson remarked to a prominent New-Yorker who had recently called at the White House, "must eventually be the metropolis of the world. Great men and great things," said he, "emanate from New-York." "But nothing," he added, "delighted me so much when I was there as that delicious Aromatic Dentifrice—SWIETENIA. Nothing, in my opinion, can compare with it." Warranted not to injure, but preserve the enamel.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

THE SPECIALITY OF THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION (No. 19 Cooper Institute) is to extract teeth with the nitrous oxide without pain; and a number of the editors and compositors in the *Times* Office can testify that it accomplishes all that is promised.—[*Advertisement.*]

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors.

Monkey Tricks.

There are human apes in the business world who, without the capacity or taste to originate anything, live by producing worthless imitations of articles of standard value. To this class belong the individuals who are now foisting upon the market miserable mockeries of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Beware of the spurious wish-wash. See that PHALON & SON is on the label of the article you buy.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cure Your Cough.—Use CAMPBELL'S Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry; sure cure for coughs, colds, diptheria, bronchitis, sore throat, &c. At CAMPBELL'S drug store, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.; and CHAMBER'S drug store, corner of Hudson and Hammond sts.; and SHEDDEN'S drug store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; and FOWLER'S drug store, corner 3d-av. and 60th-st., and all respectable druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

All the Modes in the World in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats, for the current season, may be seen in the superb exposition, constantly replenished with new, original and foreign styles, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

E. J. Thierry, Firm, No. 191 Rue St. Honore, Paris—Branch House, No. 816 Broadway; all varieties of Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., all made in Paris.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lock-STITCH—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BETTMAN—WILBUR.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. A. S. Trombly, J. MARION BETTMAN to Miss MARY PECKHAM, daughter of Thomas Wilbur, Albany.

BREWER—HALL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Lyndon, Vt., on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Mr. Wells, Rev. URBAN C. BREWER, of New-York, to EMMA H., daughter of Dudley P. Hall, Esq.

GILDERSLEEVE—PRICE.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Elisha Sands, Mr. P. GILDERSLEEVE to Miss AMELIA A., daughter of David W. Price, both of this City.

HARRIMAN—FOTTERALL.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, JAMES HARRIMAN, of New-York, and SARAH A., daughter of the late Stephen G. Fotterall, of Philadelphia.

JENKINS—SALTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's brother, at Paterson, N. J., by Rev. J. Z. Lawrence, of New-York, WM. D. JENKINS, of Brooklyn, to FANNIE, daughter of the late William F. Salter, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

ALDEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, Mr. PAUL ALDEN, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 36 West 20th-st., at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment in Mount Auburn.

BROWER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 14, HARRIET ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Rem Lefferts and the late Euphemia D. Brower, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 26 17th-st., South Brooklyn.

CARROLL.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, at No. 30 East 28th-st., MARY, widow of the late Peter Carroll.

Her funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CHURCH.—At Pau, France, on Thursday, Sept. 27, in the 41st year of his age, WILLIAM HENRY CHURCH, M. D., of this City, formerly Division Surgeon on Gen. Burnside's Staff, and youngest son of the late Hon. Philip Church, of Belvidere, N. Y.

DONALDSON.—At Edgewater, Dutchess County, on Friday, Oct. 12, after a short illness, in the 59th year of her age, SUSAN JANE, wife of Robert Donaldson, and daughter of the late Judge Gaston, of North Carolina.

FROST.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, at the residence of her brother, Wm. T. Frost, No. 13 East 32d-st., JULIA ANN, daughter of the late William Frost.

Her remains will be taken to Glencove, L. I., for interment.

FLANAGAN.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 13, suddenly, ROBERT W. FLANAGAN, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at Flatbush, L. I., from the Kings County Hospital, of which institution he was an officer. His friends and those of his brothers-in-law, M. Scullen, John Bell, Jacob Wilson and R. A. Zachia, are respectfully invited to attend. Flatbush cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every ten minutes.

GRIFFITHS.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Oct. 14, ABIGAIL, widow of Francis Griffiths, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 127th-st., west of 3d-av.

HEDGES.—At Orange, N. J., after a long and painful illness, WILLIE S., youngest son of Dr. Charles H. and Emma H. Hedges, aged 8 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, C. H. Shipman, in Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 13, NATHANIEL E. JAMES, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 88 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MANICE.—At Oatlands, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 12, CATHERINE M., infant daughter of William D. F. and Josephine L. Manice, aged 13 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at No. 127 Madison-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

NASE.—At South Amenia, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 6, HENRY I. NASE, aged 75 years, 11 months and 26 days.

NEWHOUSE.—On Friday, Oct. 12, BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 260 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

OSTRANDER.—At his residence, No. 20 West 26th-st., Saturday morning, Oct. 13, JAMES T. OSTRANDER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment on Tuesday morning.

OLMSTED.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 12, FREDERICK, son of H. M. and C. M. Olmsted, in the 9th year of his age.

PATTERSON.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 13, ARIETTA B., wife of John Patterson, aged 68 years.

The remains were taken to Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

PETERS.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, of typhoid fever, HARRIET ANN PETERS, daughter of Franklin Peters, and grand-daughter of the late Abel S. Peters, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of T. W. Marsh, No. 202 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

POST.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, WILLIAM H. POST, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 Elliot-place, near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

POWERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, JOHN H. POWERS, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Nellis, No. 228 West 36th-st.

SKIDMORE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 11, BENJAMIN DRAKE SKIDMORE, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Samuel T. Skidmore, and of his father-in-law, Lewis MacMullen, are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church on Monday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 14, MARY M., infant daughter of Jer. T. and Maggie C. Smith, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 410 Deane-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

STUART.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, Mrs. LETITIA BERGH STUART, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal.

WELLS.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, JEANIE J., wife of T. Jefferson Wells, aged 30 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 208 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Queis meliore, luto finxit præcordiae Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
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RICH CUT SETS OF GLASS, Fine Quality, $45 per set.
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Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfulls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
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STERLING SILVERWARE,
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AT GIMBREDE'S, NOS. 588 AND 872 Broadway, wedding cards and envelopes to perfection. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL PREVENT CHOLERA,

or any disease caused by Bilious Derangement of the Liver. Every person that suffers from the Cholera has more or less derangement of the liver and stomach; this can be ascertained by inquiry from patients, and invariably they have had a torpid liver for some time. Sometimes it commences with diarrhœa, then with a dull heavy feeling; again with numbness of the fingers and toes, cramps in the stomach, vomiting, &c. Now, if persons would get a box of J. H. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and take one every night, or every other night, they would keep the liver healthy, and all bilious derangements would be carried off. It is only to take them a short time when bilious. A person cannot have a diarrhœa unless they are bilious, and then the pills are required as much as when the bowels are costive, for an overflow of bile causes it. Physic it off and it is gone. Dr. J. H. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver and start the bile better than calomel, and yet are perfectly harmless, and every one that has taken them says they have the happiest effects of any pills they have ever used; they do not gripe, but act so effectually on the liver, starting the bile at once. A person may live in a climate where chills and fever are prevalent, and by taking a dose of the pills, and then a pill every night for a few times whenever they feel a little bilious, they would never have chills and fever. Bilious, intermittent, typhoid, and all other fevers, are caused from derangement of the stomach and liver. Try the pills; they only cost twenty-five cents per box. They are perfectly harmless, and may prevent weeks of dangerous sickness; they are not like any other pills offered. They have the power to open the gall bladder and start the bile, which the stools will show, of a bilious person.

Strange to say, that nothing has yet been invented to act upon the liver but Schenck's Mandrake Pills, except calomel or mercury, which salivates and ruins the constitution for life. Even medical men themselves are astonished at their effects. Many allow it, and others have nothing to say. Any common pill, or a dose of pills or oil, will physic the bowels, but they do nothing more, while Schenck's Mandrake Pills operate on the liver and stomach. Try them; they can do no harm, and can be obtained from any druggist.

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Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

CARD.

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The following are characteristics of this book: 1. Its music is fresh, original, popular; not meaningless on the one hand, nor too difficult on the other. 2. It has much variety, presenting for the first time original compositions by celebrated composers; as Chas. Zeuner, Novello, Neukomm, &c., &c. 3. It has a great amount of new music. 4. It has a fine variety of Tunes of all metres, as well as Anthems and Set Pieces, arranged as Choruses, and also with Solos, Duets, &c. 5. It has a careful selection of the best old tunes from Carmina Sacra and other sources. 6. Its Singing-school Department is clear, concise, practical. 7. It is rich in Singing-school music; Part Songs, Glees, Rounds, &c. 8. The type is large and clear, one part on a staff. We are confident that Singing-schools and Choirs who adopt "The Praise of Zion" will be pleased with it.

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ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC,
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POLITICAL.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the places named in the following schedule have been duly designated by the Board of Metropolitan Police, in pursuance of law, as places of Registry and for holding the Polls of Election for the General Election to be held on the 6th day of November next, and the Charter Election to be held on the 4th day of December next in and for the City and County of New-York. "The Inspectors for the City and County of New-York and for the City of Brooklyn shall meet annually, on TUESDAY, three weeks preceding the General Election, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the place designated for holding the poll of said election, and organize themselves as a Board for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters of such district. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the General Election, shall have power, if necessary, to sit two days for the purpose of making said list, provided that at the annual election next prior to said meeting the number of voters in the district of which they are Inspectors exceed 400." Section 1, Chap. 740, Laws of 1865. "The said Boards of Inspectors shall meet on the Friday of the week preceding the day of the General Election, in their respective election districts, in the City and County of New-York and in the City of Brooklyn, at the places designated as provided in the first section—they shall meet at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain in session until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day and the day following." Sec. 8, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. "In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the name of no person shall be placed upon the said register unless he shall appear in person before the said Inspectors." Sec. 7, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866.

By order of the Board of Police.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

POLLING PLACES.

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1—No. 34 Greenwich-st., barber shop.
2—No. 36 Rector-st., barber shop.
3—No. 120 Greenwich-st., barber shop.
4—No. 82 Pine-st., junk store.
5—No. 105 Broad-st., barber shop.

SECOND WARD.
1—No. 158 William-st., picture frame factory.
2—No. 6 Peck-slip, barber shop.

THIRD WARD.
1—No. 168 Washington-st., barber shop.
2—No. 70 Barclay-st., paint shop.
3—No. 256 Greenwich-st., plumber shop.
4—No. 3 Hudson-st., plumber shop.

FOURTH WARD.
1—No. 3 Peck-slip, shoe store.
2—No. 259 William-st., hat store.
3—No. 1 New Bowery, mills store.
4—No. 87 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house.
5—No. 52 Roosevelt-st., shoe store.
6—No. 53 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house.
7—No. 45 Oliver-st., dwelling house.

FIFTH WARD.
1—No. 93 West Broadway, clothing store.
2—No. 215 Church-st., shoe store.
3—No. 131 Franklin-st., dwelling house.
4—No. 4 Beach-st., shoe store.
5—No. 69 Hudson-st., shoe store.
6—No. 174 Franklin-st., shoe store.
7—No. 419 Greenwich-st., cigar store.
8—No. 510 Canal-st., clothing store.

SIXTH WARD.
1—No. 4 Tryon-row, paint store.
2—No. 529 Pearl-st., barber shop.
3—No. 36 Centre-st., cigar store.
4—No. 132 Leonard-st., shoe store.
5—No. 98 Centre-st., furnishing store.
6—No. 67 Baxter-st., exchange office.
7—No. 48 Mott-st., drug store.
8—No. 94½ Elm-st., boot store.
9—No. 218 Canal-st., exchange office.
10—No. 116 Walker-st., barber shop.

SEVENTH WARD.
1—No. 68 East Broadway, dwelling (2d floor.)
2—No. 144 Cherry-st., barber shop (1st floor.)
3—No. 36 Market-st., (basement.)
4—No. 72 Market-st., tailor shop.
5—No. 38 Rutgers-st., barber shop.
6—No. 19 New Canal-st., barber shop.
7—No. 2 Montgomery-st., undertaker's shop.
8—No. 57 Montgomery-st., barber shop.
9—No. 27 Scammel-st., barber shop.
10—No. 214 Monroe-st., cigar store.
11—No. 277 Monroe-st., confectionery store.

EIGHTH WARD.
1—No. 35 Greene-st., tailor shop.
2—No. 66 Thompson-st., builder's office.
3—No. 9 Clark-st., confectionery store.
4—No. 21½ Dominick-st., shoe store.
5—No. 46 Renwick-st., shoe store.
6—No. 113 Prince-st., cigar store.
7—No. 180 Prince-st., undertaker's store.
8—No. 140 Varick-st., express office.
9—No. 184 Varick-st., cigar store.
10—No. 200 Varick-st., (real estate) office.
11—No. 322 Greenwich-st., confectionery store.
12—No. 367 Hudson-st., hat store.

NINTH WARD.
1—No. 388 Hudson-st., barber shop.
2—No. 36 Carmine-st., crockery store.
3—No. 441 Hudson-st., barber shop.
4—Bleecker Building.
5—No. 273 Bleecker-st., barber shop.
6—No. 86 Grove-st., tailor store.
7—No. 48 Hammond-st., oyster saloon.
8—No. 13 Seventh-av., shoe store.
9—No. 108 Greenwich-av., barber shop.
10—No. 636 Hudson-st., feed store.
11—No. 322 Fourth-st., shoe store.
12—No. 131 West Tenth-st., shoe store.
13—No. 747 Greenwich-st., shoe store.
14—No. 733 Greenwich-st., paint store.
15—No. 4 Bethune-st., carpenter shop.
16—No. 56 Horatio-st., tin-roofer shop.
17—No. 21 Ninth-av., harness factory.

TENTH WARD.
1—No. 2 Delancey-st., hardware store.
2—No. 124 Eldridge-st., furniture store.
3—No. 81 Ludlow-st., cigar store.
4—No. 96 Essex-st., cigar store.
5—No. 83 Forsyth-st., hoop-skirt factory.
6—No. 60 Forsyth-st., cigar store.
7—No. 13 Eldridge-st., shoe store.
8—No. 47 Ludlow-st., office.

ELEVENTH WARD.
1—No. 311 East Houston-st., tin store.
2—No. 118 Pitt-st., feed store.
3—No. 87 Columbia-st., cigar store.
4—No. 441 East Houston-st., cigar store.
5—No. 324 East Fourth-st., dwelling.
6—No. 272 Second-st., picture store.
7—No. 215 Second-st., cigar store.
8—No. 227 Third-st., cigar store.
9—No. 40 Avenue C, furniture store.
10—No. 66 Avenue D, cigar store.
11—No. 89 Avenue D, feed store.
12—No. 421 Fifth-st., cigar store.
13—No. 338 Eighth-st., cigar store.
14—No. 114 Avenue C, barber shop.
15—No. 418 East Tenth-st., shoe store.
16—No. 346 East Ninth-st., barber shop.
17—No. 189 Avenue C, cigar store.
18—No. 197 Avenue B, barber shop.
19—No. 318 Stanton-st., barber shop.

TWELFTH WARD.
1—Cor. One Hundredth-st. and Broadway, dwelling.
2—East side Fourth-av., between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh sts., clock store.
3—Northwest cor. Third-av. and One Hundred and Ninth-st., dwelling.
4—West side of Third-av., between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth sts., tailor store.
5—Southwest cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st. and Fourth-av., plumbing store.
6—Northwest cor. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st. and Fourth-av., dwelling.
7—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st., house east of Broadway, south side, unoccupied.
8—Tenth-av., near One Hundred and Fifty-second-st., undertaker shop.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 113 Clinton-st., crockery store.
2—No. 30 Attorney-st., furniture store.
3—No. 47½ Pitt-st., barber shop.
4—No. 252 Delancey-st., cigar store.
5—No. 5 Lewis-st., cigar store.
6—No. 288½ Grand-st., shoe store.
7—No. 8 Suffolk-st., butcher shop.
8—No. 67 Cannon-st., confectionery store.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 81 Marion-st., office.
2—No. 21 Prince-st., tailor shop.
3—No. 15 Spring-st., tailor shop.
4—No. 58 Marion-st., dwelling.
5—No. 16 Marion-st., dwelling.
6—No. 187 Mulberry-st., dwelling.
7—No. 101 Elizabeth-st., dwelling.
8—No. 88 Elizabeth-st., tailor shop.
9—No. 205 Hester-st., dwelling.
10—No. 135 Elm-st., dwelling.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 136 West Fourth-st., stable.
2—No. 8 Amity-place, thread and needle store.
3—No. 159 Mercer-st., stable.
4—No. 129 Waverley-place, tailor shop.
5—No. 132 West Eleventh-st., paint shop.
6—No. 7 West Eleventh-st., plumbing shop.
7—Room No. 9, first floor, University Building (East Washington-square.)
8—No. 4 East Houston-st., harnessmaker shop.
9—No. 76 Fourth-av., feed store.
10—No. 68 West Thirteenth-st., cabinetmaker shop.
11—No. 115 Macdougal-st., coal office.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 72 Seventh-av., tailor shop.
2—No. 102 Seventh-av., feed store.
3—No. 134 Seventh-av., cigar store.
4—No. 166 Seventh-av., shoe store.
5—No. 196 Seventh-av., cigar store.
6—No. 220 Seventh-av., jewelry store.
7—No. 68 Ninth-av., shoe store.
8—No. 260 West Seventeenth-st., feed store.
9—No. 111 Ninth-av., barber shop.
10—No. 333 West Twenty-first-st., milk store.
11—No. 197 Ninth-av., shoe store.
12—No. 364 West Twenty-fifth-st., barber shop.
13—No. 326 West Twentieth-st., office.
14—No. 527 West Twenty-second-st., coach house.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
1—No. 38 Rivington-st., cigar store (basement.)
2—No. 103 Stanton-st., cigar store.
3—No. 175 Essex-st., barber shop.
4—No. 165 East Houston-st., cigar store.
5—No. 33 Second-av., shoe store.
6—No. 78 Third-st., millinery store.
7—No. 18 Fifth-st., furrier store.
8—No. 107 Fifth-st., carpenter shop.
9—No. 127 First-av., barber shop.
10—No. 141 First-av., crockery store.
11—No. 34 Third-av., shoe store.
12—No. 76 Third-av., oyster saloon.
13—No. 356 East Thirteenth-st., harness maker.
14—No. 208 First-av., feed store.
15—No. 263 East Tenth-st., livery stable.
16—No. 117½ Eighth-st., shoe store.
17—No. 108 Sixth-st., barber shop.
18—No. 139 Fourth-st., butcher shop.
19—No. 78 First-st., oyster saloon.
20—No. 167 Second-st., butcher shop.
21—No. 155 Third-st., barber shop.
22—No. 129 Sixth-st., barber shop.
33—No. 167 East Eleventh-st., shoe store.
24—No. 194 Avenue A, barber shop.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
1—S. W. cor. of Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-av., stable office.
2—No. 54 West Nineteenth-st., stable office.
3—No. 4 East Twenty-third-st., shoe store.
4—No. 149 Third-av., shoe store.
5—No. 192 Third-av., shoe store.
6—No. 136 East Twenty-second-st., feed store.
7—No. 243 East Twenty-fourth-st., shoe store.
8—No. 343 East Sixteenth-st., carriage house.
9—No. 228½ East Eighteenth-st., stable.
10—No. 204 East Twenty-first-st., shoe store.
11—No. 399 First-av., shoe store.
12—Fo. 187 East Seventeenth-st., stable.
13—No. 296 First-av., barber shop.
14—No. 380 First-av., milk depot.
15—No. 208 Avenue A, tailor shop.

NINETEENTH WARD.
1—No. 639 Fourth-av., whip store.
2—No. 486 Third-av., cigar store.
3—No. 85 East Forty-fifth-st., dwelling.
4—No. 849 Second-av., barber shop.
5—No. 730 Third-av., feed store.
6—No. 271 Third-av., land office.
7—No. 816 Third-av., dwelling.
8—No. 982 Second-av., feed store.
9—No. 950 Third-av., coach office.
10—No. 841 Third-av., paper store.
11—No. 876 Sixth-av., tailor store.
12—Northwest corner Second-av. and Sixty-third-st., restaurant.
13—No. 984 Third-av., confectionery.
14—No. 1,109 Third-av., plumbing shop.
15—Third-av., between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts., oyster saloon.
16—No. 1,347 Third-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., boot store.
17—No. 1,338 Third-av., coal office.

TWENTIETH WARD.
1—No. 288 West Twenty-eighth-st., butcher shop.
2—No. 287 Ninth-av., tailor shop.
3—No. 403 West Thirty-second-st., unoccupied.
4—No. 827 West Thirty-first-st., unoccupied.
5—No. 428 West Thirty-fifth-st., milk depot.
6—No. 273 West Thirty-seventh-st., milk depot.
7—No. 459 Ninth-av., crockery store.
8—No. 266 Ninth-av., paper hangings.
9—No. 800 Ninth-av., paper hangings.
10—No. 328 Ninth-av., cigar store.
11—No. 375 Ninth-av., real estate office.
12—No. 307 West Thirty-fifth-st., barber shop.
13—No. 525 Eighth-av., stationery store.
14—No. 272 Seventh-av., shoe store.
15—No. [illegible] Seventh-av., feed store.
16—No. 304 Seventh-av., cutlery store.

POLITICAL.

17—No. 343 Seventh-av., barber shop.
18—No. 370 Seventh-av., shoe store.
19—No. 389 Seventh-av., gas fixtures.
20—No. 428 Seventh-av., cigar store.
21—No. 564 Eighth-av., paper hangings.
22—No. 1,350 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth-st., livery stable.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
1—No. 148 East Twenty-eighth-st., barber shop.
2—No. 383 Third-av., feed store.
3—No. 554 Second-av., barber shop.
4—No. 599 Second-av., feed store.
5—No. 634 Second-av., barber shop.
6—No. 525 Third-av., shoe store.
7—No. 565 Third-av., fruit store.
8—No. 552 Third-av., real estate office.
9—No. 191 Lexington-av., livery stable.
10—No. 435 Fourth-av., feed store.
11—No. 84 East Twenty-eighth-st., shoe store.
12—No. 15 East Twenty-seventh-st., carpet establishment.
13—No. 55 West Thirty-second-st., cabinet factory.
14—No. 622 Sixth-av., cigar store.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
1—No. 511 Seventh-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second sts., harness factory.
2—No. 513 Ninth-av., furniture store.
3—No. 320 West Forty-third-st., mission school house.
4—No. 529 Ninth-av., cigar store.
5—No. 1,457 Broadway, shoe store.
6—No. 312 West Forty-fifth-st., stable.
7—No. 636 Seventh-av., stable.
8—No. 591 Ninth-av., paper store.
9—No. 1,387 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts., shoe store.
10—No. 252 West Forty-ninth-st., tailor store.
11—No. 1,393 Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts., oyster saloon.
12—No. 651 Ninth-av., cigar store.
13—No. 1,405 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., barber shop.
14—No. 693 Ninth-av., cigar store.
15—No. 855 Eighth-av., confectionery store.
16—Corner of Seventieth-st. and Tenth-av., coal office.
17—Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., (unoccupied.)

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A public meeting of the UNION REPUBLICAN ELECTORS of the City and County of New-York will be held at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,

At 7½ o'clock this evening,

MONDAY, OCT. 15,

To ratify the nominations of

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON,
Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Hon. STEPHEN T. HAYT.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN HAMMOND

and to rejoice over the recent decisive Union victories in Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and in the City of Baltimore.

The following eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting:

REUBEN E. FENTON,
HENRY WILSON,
LYMAN TREMAIN,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
JOHN C. FREMONT,

MARTIN J. TOWNSEND,	G. F. STEINBRENNER,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,	FREDERIC SCHUETZ,
CHARLES A. DANA,	RAPHAEL WEIL,
F. J. FITHIAN,	ALFRED ERBE,
WM. A. DARLING,	ADOLF DOUAI,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN,	THEO. GLAUBENSKLEE,
CHAS. P. CROSBY,	SIGISMOND KAUFMAN,
GEO. W. PASCHAL,	HERMAN RASTER,

JAMES B. MCLEAN,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
JOHN COCHRANE,
WM. E. DODGE,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

SPENCER KIRBY, Secretary.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speakers and invited guests are respectfully requested to assemble at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, entrance on 8th-st., at 7¼ o'clock this evening.

F. A. CONKLING,
Chairman Committee of Invitations.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The NATIONAL UNION CLUB of the above Ward will assemble in mass meeting at LINCOLN HALL, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

THOS. J. BARR, President.
JAMES REYNOLDS, Vice-Prest.

JOHN J. RABINEAU, }
JAMES C. DEWEY, } Secretaries.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the call of the Union General Committee, a primary election will be held at the headquarters, No. 475 Pearl-street, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County and Judiciary Congressional and Assembly Conventions. Polls will be opened from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M.

GARRETT BELL, Vice-President.

MATTHEW STEWART, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

An election for delegates to the several nominating Conventions will be held by this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1866, at Clinton Garden. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

ELIPHALET S. NEWINS, President.

ISAAC WOODS, }
D. P. SMITH, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1866, at No. 83 Warren-st., to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

AMOS STOOKEY, Acting President.

D. K. PRINTUP, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The members are requested to meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at No. 143 Hudson-st., to elect delegates to the several local Conventions.

JAMES M. TUTHILL, President.

DEWITT C. BEARDSLEY, }
HUGH MCCLEARY, } Secretaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at No. 79 Christie-st., to elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions.

Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES JONES, Chairman.

JOHN FINN, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—PURSUANT to the call of the Union General Committee, the Union Electors of the Fifth Assembly District are notified that a primary election for delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, will be held at the Bleecker House, No. 14 Leroy-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

By order. ABRAHAM CLEARMAN,
Vice-President.

ANDREW J. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee, an election will be held at headquarters, Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on the 15th instant., to elect delegates to the various Conventions.

T. A. REGAN, President.

WM. TINKLER, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the General Committee, THOMAS MURPHY, President, this Association will meet at Bleecker Buildings on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. COLES, President.

CHAS. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, the members of this Association will meet at the corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating Conventions, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT C. ARMSTRONG, President.

THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE "REGULAR" Twelfth Assembly District Union Association are hereby notified to attend a primary election to be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1866, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

By order of MAURICE FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN ATKINS, Secretary *pro tem.*

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at No. 21 Avenue D, to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ till 9 o'clock.

R. G. HUNT, President.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, to elect delegates to the various Nominating Committees. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WM. T. BLACK, President.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, (OLD,) NINETEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Organization of the Nineteenth Ward, pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 15, 1866, at Ahles Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAS. R. DAVIES, President.

W. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to elect delegates to the various Conventions, County and Judiciary, Congressional and Assembly. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, President.

JOHN HANNA, }
JOHN LYONS, } Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH Assembly District, (old,) will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at Washington Hall, Harlem, to elect delegates to the several conventions.

C. MOORE, President.

J. MCDONALD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE 22D WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 15th October, 1866, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, at No. 663 8th-av., for the election of delegates to the County, Judiciary, Congressional and Assembly Delegation. By order.

JOHN W. MARTIN, President.

A. P. SMITH, Secretary.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Medical Department of Columbia College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The opening exercises for the regular Winter Session of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory address by Prof. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

J. C. DALTON, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

THE FOLLOWING
UNITED STATES BONDS
HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:
Ten 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered

175,265 175,266 175,267 175,268 136,644
136,645 136,646 136,647 136,648 136,649

ALSO,
Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered

33,073 33,074 33,075 33,076 33,077

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.
ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

SINKING FUND DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

Proposals are solicited for furnishing second mortgage bonds of the above railroad, to cover the half-yearly appropriation of $15,000 toward sinking fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to 30th inst. accepted.
Address, at the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HOLLADAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
For sale, at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, }
JOHN C. GREEN, } Finance
MOSES TAYLOR, } Committee.
ADAM NORRIE, }

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866, for the sale of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE.
$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 321, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
INTEREST DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866. }

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 38 Broad-st., to consider the propriety of increasing the works and production, issue of bonds, &c., on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board,
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	112⅞	113	June, 7-30........	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, '81	112⅞	113	July, 7-30........	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113⅜	113⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅜	110⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110¼	110½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
10-40 Registered.	99⅛	99⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅛	99⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
Gold.............	152⅞	153	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110⅜
August, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

WANTED.
Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO BORROW the sum of $100, for which she will give the best security. None but gentlemen meaning business need call. Inquire for Miss MARY PARKER, No. 198 Bleecker-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1866. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in stock, free of tax, has been declared to the shareholders of this Company, payable on or after the 25th inst., provided that all fractional parts be paid in cash, at the rate of four per cent.

The transfer-books will be closed for ten days from the 10th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct 6, 1866.

The Trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on their capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at their office, No. 19 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th, inclusive.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this Office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 26) of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION PAPER-COLLAR COMPANY—A Dividend of $1 per share has been declared, payable Oct. 20, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, to stockholders of record Sept. 29.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits..........$3,500,000
Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 1 COOPER INSTITUTE. }

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 11, 1866. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property will be open for payment at this office on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 15. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1866. }

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

REMOVAL.—J. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO. [illegible] ware manufacturers and general commission [illegible], to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF ALL THE NEWEST
AND MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS
SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT AND DEEP MOURNING.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG
AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Embracing a very
ELEGANT COLLECTION.
ALSO,
150 STRIPED INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG
SHAWLS,
AT $50 EACH,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Together with a large variety of
FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY,
AND
FANCY WOOL
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAK AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
PARISIAN AND CITY-MADE
GARMENTS
IN
VELVET, PLUSH,
SILK AND
FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS,
BASQUINES, SACQUES
AND
WALKING JACKETS,
IN ALL
THE MOST FASHIONABLE
SHAPES AND FABRICS.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT
AND
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
OPERA AND EVENING CLOAKS.
THE
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.
French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces and Muslins
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK and REAL LACE GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, NOS. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and 14th-st. and 6th-av.

LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING,
in stock and to order in the best manner.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., and No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dozen ladies hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs at $3 a dozen.
Every variety of ladies', gents', misses' and child's Linen Handkerchiefs, plain, hem-stitched and needle-worked.
Great variety of ladies' lace and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.
Best qualities and most desirable shades of
RIBBONS, VELVETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NO. 66 FOURTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH and SIXTH AVS.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
And 14th-st. and 6th-av.

FANCY GOODS
And Ladies' Toilet Articles of best quality.
Notions in great variety; best goods
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
NEW DEPARTMENT,
Every variety of choice goods
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. and SIXTH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.,
And Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c., for ladies, gents' and children's wear. BEST GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. and
No. 66 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KID GLOVES.
Our Fall importation of ladies, gents' and children's KID GLOVES, just received.
THE BEST KID GLOVES IMPORTED.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.,
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
AND NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.

LACE CURTAINS,
TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

TAPESTRY, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

EMBROIDERED TERRY CURTAINS
Just received by
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED THE MOST
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS
IN AMERICA.
No. 1,168 Broadway, third door below 28th-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
FROM MEDIUM TO EXTRA FINE QUALITY,
JUST OPENED,
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET
at $1 75 per yard.
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER DITTO,
from $4 to $6 per yard.
WILTON AND VELVET DITTO
at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.
W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.
Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

FAMILY MOURNING.
MYERS' MOURNING-STORE, NO. 623 BROADWAY.

12s. SILK! 12s. SILK!! 12s. SILK!!! Go to T. M. JAMES' this week. Another lot of those cheap silks.
SPLENDID CORDED SILK at $1 50 per yard.
SPLENDID PLAIN SILK at $1 50 per yard.
SPLENDID BLACK SILK at $1 50 per yard.
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT SLAUGHTER IN WOOLEN Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c., at about 50 cents on the dollar, at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

---

25 TO 50 CENTS PER YARD SAVED in black and colored Silks. All the new shades will be offered on MONDAY, at greatly reduced prices.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IS NOW OPENING
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.
The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of
LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

GENUINE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA.

$1 25 A PAIR.

THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
corner LAURENS.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATS, RODS, and FIXTURES. Also,
WINDOW SHADES
and House-furnishing Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Under Clothing, Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,
Moire Antiques, Satins, Plain Colored, Black, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT DRY GOODS.
20,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,
11,000 WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS,
7,000 LINEN SHEETS,
3,500 HAIR MATTRESSES,
4,000 STRAW MATTRESSES,
3,000 HAIR PILLOWS,
&c., &c., &c.
Together with a varied and extensive stock of FRENCH and other
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
ALPACAS,
REPS,
DELAINES,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
DOMESTICS, &c., &c., &c.,
all purchased at the late Government and other Auction sales.
The attention of Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Shipowners, Boarding-house Keepers, Private Families and others, is invited to the above-mentioned goods which are selling at wholesale and retail, much below the market price.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

OUR PREPARATIONS TO
REMOVE TO OUR NEW STORE,
(Now in course of construction,)
COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK
OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETING
To the lowest possible amount.
CONSEQUENTLY WE NOW OFFER

Our large stock of plain, colored and black silks; plaid, figured and plain poplins; plain and printed merinoes, Scotch wool and gala plaids, Empress cloths, reps, Ottoman cloths, cashmeres, delaines, alpacas; plain, opera and printed flannels, cloths and cassimeres, cloaks and cloakings, Scotch and American wool, broche and cashmere shawls, blankets and flannels, French, English and American calicoes and ginghams, white goods and linens of all kinds, Marseilles quilts, toilet covers, balmoral skirts, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, bleached and unbleached muslins, tickings, Canton flannels, furniture and apron German checks; also carpeting, oil-cloth, window-shades, rugs, mats, embroidered and embossed table and piano covers, and all other goods, at very low prices, for THIRTY DAYS.
GEORGE KEYES,
No. 342 8th-av., near 28th-st.

AT THE LAST
LARGE AUCTION SALE
OF
BLANKETS, TABLE DAMASK, TOWELING,
ALAPACAS, MERINOES AND DELAINES.
JOHN HEATH,
of No. 15 Carmine-st.,
corner of Bleecker,
bought for cash and is now offering at a small advance a large assortment of above goods.
Also, a great variety of
Bed Comfortables
at $2 50 and upward.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 fine bleached and brown sheeting from 35 cents upward.
Heavy Shaker Flannel 37½ cts. per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannel 20 cts. per yard.
Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies' Underclothes and all other goods in proportion.
Blankets! Blankets!!
Blankets
for the millions
AT
JOHN HEATH'S,
No. 15 Carmine-st.,
corner of Bleecker.
Fulton Ferry and 6th-av. cars pass the door.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50, FORMER PRICE, $3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00, FORMER PRICE, 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50, FORMER PRICE, 4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3, FORMER PRICE, 5 00.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in blankets has been very great.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE AND WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 26c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinos from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of BASQUINES, SACQUES, &c., made in Paris, of an extra quality of velvet cloth.
PRICE $15, VALUE $25; and $20, VALUE $30.
Also, one case of
THE MOST ELEGANT PARIS-MADE SAMPLES
of
VELVET AND CLOTH PEPLUM CASSAQUES,
PALETOTS, &c.,
Just received by steamer *Europe.*
THE FIRST IMPORTED.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

DECIDED BARGAINS!
ELEGANT POPLINS IN BRIGHT PLAIDS AT $1 PER YARD.
Recently sold at $1 25.
MERINOS IN NEW SHADES AND NICE QUALITY, ONLY $1 PER YARD.
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILKS
at $1, recently $1 25; and at $1 25, recently $1 50.
HEAVY CHINE RAIJE SILKS,
at $1 50, recently $2.
With a large variety of other dress goods, at extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

THE TIME HAS COME.—DO NOT WAIT any longer. Go to T. M. JAMES', No. 102 Sixth-av., near 8th-st., and
Buy your Sheetings now.
Buy your Towling now.
Buy your Linen now.
Buy your Table Damask now.
Buy your Quilts now.
Buy all you can now, and save 30 per cent. Now is the time, at T. M. JAMES', 6th-av.

MERINOES, POPLINS, REPS, PLAIDS
De Laines, Chashmeres, Winceys, Alpacas, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
And UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
MYERS' MOURNING-STORE, NO. 623 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

ALTERATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF STORE.
NEW GOODS
AND
NEW STOCK
AT POPULAR PRICES.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
BUTTONS,
DRESS ORNAMENTS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS.
ALL AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DAILY ADDITIONS MAKING FROM
RECENT AUCTION SALES.
KID GLOVES
AT $1 25, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
CORSETS
AT $1 50.
NOVELTIES
IN RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS AND BONNET ORNAMENTS,
AT
J. BLUXOME'S,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AV.
CHEAP STORE, OPEN MONDAY, 10 A. M.
CLOSING SALE OF
EMBROIDERIES
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMINGS,
BALMORALS,
DRESS GOODS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
HATS,
HOSIERY,
STORE TO LET. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.,
MUST BE SOLD.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS AND LACES.
REMNANTS OF SILKS AND VELVETS.
REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK.
REMNANTS OF TRIMMINGS.
FULL PIECES SILK VELVETS, 10c. per piece.
PILES OF RIBBONS, 1c., 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
PILES OF RIBBONS, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 3c., 6c., 8c.
100,000 yards
SILK TRIMMINGS
MUST BE SOLD.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 6c. at 1c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 8c. at 2c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 10c. at 3c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 25c. at 5c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 37½c. at 10c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 50c. at 12½c.
THIS LOT OF TRIMMINGS ARE EVERY KIND OF VELVETS, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
800 PIECES
SILK VELVETS, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12½c. a yard.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
HATS, EVERY KIND, FROM 12½c. up.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
30,000 HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND,
COMMENCING AT 5c. up to $3.
LOTS OF GOODS
CLOSING OUT AT
WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
15,000 YARDS BEST RUFFLING, 6c.
CLOSING BLACK SILK LACE VAILS, 6c.
CLOSING WHITE SHETLAND VAILS, 20c.
CLOSING LOT OF BANDS, 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
LOTS OF LACE EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
CLOSING OUT
REGARDLESS OF COST.
GLOVES.
SPLENDID KID GLOVES REDUCED TO 56c.
ANOTHER BETTER KID REDUCED TO 62½c.
OUR ALEXANDRE KIDS REDUCED TO $1.
LOT OF SOILED KID GLOVES, 25c.
LOT OF FINE CLOTH GLOVES, 25c.
ALL OUR FINE DOLLAR GLOVES, 50c.
LOTS OF GLOVES REDUCED TO 6c., 12c., 15c.
DRESS GOODS.
15,000 YARDS, FROM 10c. YARD UP, CHEAPER THAN CALICOES.
LINEN TOWELINGS, 6c. YARD.
LINEN TOWELS AND TOWELINGS.
BALMORALS.
LOT OF MISSES' BALMORALS, 63c.
LOT OF LADIES', FULL SIZE, $1 44.
LOT OF EXTRA BALMORALS, $2.
GOODS MUST
BE SOLD TO
CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
LOTS OF HOSIERY, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
LOTS OF MERINO HOSE, 20c., 22c.
LOTS OF HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 18c.
LOTS OF HEAVY FLEECED HOSE, 31c.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
1,500 BOXES GENTS' PAPER COLLARS, 10c. Box.
LOTS OF NECKTIES, 5c., 10c.
FANCY GOODS, BRAIDS,
BUTTONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, TAPES, &c., &c.
50,000 DOZENS BEST
BUTTONS, IN SILK VELVET, JET, AND FANCY,
REDUCED FROM 25c. to 6c. Dozen.
OUR WHALEBONE CORSETS REDUCED TO $1.
BEST PINS, 3c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
SPOOL SILK, 1c. SPOOL.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200-YARD COTTON, 6c.
BEST FINE TOILET-SOAP, 5c.
LOTS OF FANCY PINS AND EAR-RINGS.
LOT OF OTHER
GOODS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION.
ALL TO BE SOLD.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8TH-AV.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY,
Trimmed Bonnet and Sash Ribbons at nearly half last month's prices.
AUCTION PURCHASES.
Full lines of black and colored watered Ribbons every width, very cheap. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and other imported Feathers and Flowers in endless variety; largest stock in the City.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Silk Velvets, every color, shade and quality, under regular prices; good black Silk Velvets $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 per yard.
All Silk (warranted) $4 75 per yard, bargains.
Full lines of white and colored uncut Velvets.
Cheap Bonnet Silks, Satins, Cor[illegible]ays, Gro de Afrique corded Silks and other bonnet materials.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DEPARTMENT.
YANKEE NOTIONS and HABERDASHERY,
CORSETS and Ladies' SKIRTS.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Trimming Department Crowded with Novelties.
Full lines of Colored Silk Velvets, every width, color and shade.
Cheapest Black and Black and White Silk Ribbon Velvets in this City.
Gimps, Bugle Sets, Bugle Belts, Bands, Streamers, Buttons, Ornaments, &c., &c.
This department will amply repay an inspection.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
No. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY LACES.
Guipure, Thread, Valenciennes, Brussels, Cluny and other Real Laces, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Lines of cheap Linen Collars and Sets.
Bargains in Real Lace Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Sets—one large lot at 50c. each, nearly half price.
HOSIERY AND UNDERSHIRTS.
Our Kid Glove stock is beautifully assorted. Also, Cashmere lined, Thread, Berlin and Silk Gloves for Ladies, Misses and Gents, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnets, Hats, Turbans, Jockeys in Velvet, Beaver, Felt, Straw, &c., &c. Everything new for the season, as usual, under everybody's prices. We have the Brighton, Chesterfield, Ristori, Dexter, Gladiateur, Turban, Queen Emma, Marion, Lambelia, May Queen, Cottage, &c., &c. Every morning new goods from the manufacturers and auction. Largest stock in this City.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
WORSTED GOODS.
Nubias, Shawls, Zephyrs, Breakfast Capes and Hoods in many novelties, both hand-made and woven, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 68 Allen-st., up stairs.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.
ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFEURS,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE
selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

POPULAR TRADE.
NO MORE HIGH PRICES.
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Merinos, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than ever.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
I have opened another new lot, among which is a square shawl, with small black centre, sent from India for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and purchased by me while in Europe last month—probably the finest square shawl out of India. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity-st.

REAL SCOTCH WINCEY SKIRTING, new style, for Winter wear, from auction, at 55c. per yard; worth $1; 3 cases will be opened on MONDAY.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
FRENCH MERINOES.
PARASINES, a new article.
CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, $10 per dress.
EMPRESS CORDS, $5 per dress.
FARINASEINS, $8 per dress.
POPLIN ALPACAS.
COLORADO CLOTH.
EMPRESS CLOTH.
CRAPE EUGENES.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1, worth $1 75.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED POPLINS
AND LINSEYS.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS.
3-4 and 6-4 Delaines, handsome goods.
Black Alpacas, 6 ¼c., worth 87½c.
Black Alpacas, 75c., worth $1.
Black Alpacas, 87½c., worth $1 12½.
Black Alpacas, $1, worth $1 37½.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 1s. 6d. per yard.
BONNETS, a superb STOCK.
SHAWLS, in great variety, very cheap.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VAILS, GLOVES, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
An early call solicited.

BLANKETS, BEDDING,
COMFORTABLES, MATTRESSES,
FANCY GERMAN COVERLETS,
QUILTS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK,
PILLOW CASES, SHEETS AND SHEETING,
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON BY THE YARD AND PIECE.
IRON FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS,
PIANO AND STORE STOOLS.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We would call ESPECIAL ATTENTION to our IMMENSE STOCK of BLANKETS, including EVERY KIND, SIZE and QUALITY to be found in the market, and at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
in great variety.
Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Hankkerchiefs.
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES,
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas,
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the shortest notice,
AT NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S
(New Store,)
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Late Paris Fashions received by weekly steamers.
Elegant new styles French Balmorals, small walking Skirts, Gabriele Train Skirts, ladies' and misses' Corsets and Skirts, in endless variety, of the best shape and materials, at most reasonable prices.
MRS. GAYNOR attends personally at this upper store, where orders are made with great particularity. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

MILLINERY.

MME. NEWBERRY WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, a choice assortment of Winter Millinery, the latest Parisian styles. No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VARIETY OF first-class help in City and country, in private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, and large establishments, as housekeepers, ladies' maids, and family seamstresses; understand cutting, fitting and operating; competent nurses for children; also, invalid nurses, American, English, French, German, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Protestant and others; smart girls for chamberwork and waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks, linen and storeroom women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls for hotels; good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; have good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers in want of such help can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK AND chambermaid who have been in their last place for 13 years, and have left as the family is going to Europe, and who have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,247 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or children, if required; dresses ladies' hair, and does all kinds of family sewing; will go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Inquire at No. 116 West 27th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork, and would take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 577 3d-av., corner of 40th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS housemaid or waitress by a respectable young woman, with references from first-class families, whom she was with both here and in Europe; will be found willing and diligent. Call or address, H. S., No. 50 Vandam-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL A SITUation for general housework; can do good, plain cooking, and wash and iron nicely, and can refer to her last place; also, one for chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 556 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; is fully competent; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 187 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as very good cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; the best of City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant woman as first-class cook of meats, game, pastry, cream, jelly; good baker, &c.; has the best City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman to do the housework of a small family, or chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced English woman, as nurse for growing children; is a good seamstress; could teach or take the entire charge of an infant; the best City reference. Call at Reid's, Florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees, and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good reference. Call at 161 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as wet nurse; has abundance of milk, two months old; has lost her own baby. Call at No. 149 Charles-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, to take care of growing children and sew, or wait on a lady and dress hair; more for a good home than wages. Call for two days, No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTEStant girl, a situation with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A VERY TRUSTWORTHY girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 223 West 22d-st., on Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hair-dressing; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN TO assist in a scientific employment; she must possess a knowledge of arithmetic, a correct eye, and write a good hand. Address O. S., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing; has the best City references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

EUROPE.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED English ladies' maid, accustomed to traveling in Europe, a similar situation; speaks French fluently. Address J. C., No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fluting, has good city reference. Call for two days at No. 396 Second-av.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO go out by the day to make boys' clothes and children's dresses. Call at No. 193 East 20th-st., first floor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS FEMALE EMPLOYMENT House, No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.; good capable, civil help to suit all homes; also good German help; also good situations ready every day.
Mrs. STEINER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is not a fancy coachman, but is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; very moderate wages accepted, and first-class reference produced. Address or call on JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITH NO incumbrance, situations as first-class waiter and first-class cook, together or separate, in a gentleman's family; or, no objection to take charge of a boarding-house. Apply, for two days, to H. W., No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address, T. R. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and coachman, by a single man of long experience who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address A. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent young man; can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; no objections to City or country. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL, No. 183 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as coachman, the wife as cook; best of reference can be given; no objections to take charge of a gentleman's house anywhere up the North River. Call, for two days, at No. 106 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with unquestionable reference; married and has no children; has been always temperate and has lived with some of the best families in the City. Address J. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in City or country who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address J. N., No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man of long experience in this City; can produce the best of City reference from all with whom he has lived for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address J. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a competent and steady man; can give best City references. A call or note at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to; can be seen for two days. M. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, Scotch; a first-class hand with horses; references the best. Call on or address W. J., at HENDERSON & FLEMING'S seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent coachman and groom, with five years' reference from last employer; understands driving in City and country, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, German; in a private family in the country; he has the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, with unexceptionable City reference as to sobriety and capability. Call or address E. D., No. 239 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who is sober and trustworthy, a situation as porter or day watchman in any capacity where honesty is required; best of City reference. Address M. O. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITERman a situation in a private family or to take care of an invalid gentleman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE situations; man as groom and gardener, wife as plain cook; has first-class character. Can be seen at No. 133 Bleecker-st., New-York. G. BEAVENS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN A situation as coachman or to take care of horses; has good recommendation. Call or address for two days, D. J. P., No. 155 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; he has long experience, and well recommended from his last place. Call at No. 92 West 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener, or useful man; good reference; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom: eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS foreman, or assistant, in a cake bakery; can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 244 3d-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, WITH eight years' best City reference from a New-York banker, is open for an engagement. Address or inquire for J. D., at Cleary's stables, Nos. 19 and 21 East 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO HAS HAD EXperience in the taking care of young children, kind and pleasant in her manners, and who can come well recommended; one willing to live in Brooklyn; must understand sewing. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,081 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., immediately, a number of excellent nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, &c., for the best situations.

WANTED—IN A JEWELRY-STORE, A YOUNG man who lives with his parents; about 16 or 17 years of age; one who can bring good recommendation, will find a permanent situation. Address JEWELER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A young woman with good recommendations, as plain cook, laundress, &c.; English or Welsh preferred; wages, $8 per month. Apply at No. 60 East 35th-st., Monday and Tuesday, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD REFerences—a Protestant preferred; wages, $12. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE COLORED WOMEN; ONE must be a first-class cook, one as waitress, one laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 12 West 20th-st., on Monday morning, Oct. 15, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN RUN A VARIETY moulding-machine. Inquire in the enamelled furniture manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st.

WANTED—EIGHT GIRLS TO WORK ON Singer's machine, for shop work; also four men. Apply at No. 63 Baxter-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 35 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of NORRIS, KING & McMANN, is hereby dissolved, by its own limitation. The outstanding obligations of the late firm will be settled by WM. H. KING and THOS. R. McMANN, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THEO. H. NORRIS,
WM. H. KING,
New-York, Oct. 13, 1866. THOS. R. McMANN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of KING & McMANN, and will continue the business as heretofore, at Nos. 56 & 58 Gold-st.
WM. H. KING,
THOS. R. McMANN.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of WM. S. HALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. S. HALE,
JAMES P. HOLMES, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DOCTORS.—$600 WILL PUCHASE A CHOICE of two of the best finished and located medical offices in New-York, suitable for old or new school practice, one on Broadway, the other on 9th-st. Call immediately at No. 126 9th-st., New-York.

A PARTY WHO CAN CONTROL A CASH trade of $300,000 per annum, wishes to start a new concern, and to find a partner worth from $30,000 to $50,000. Address C. F. S., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN.........Grogan .....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK..........Thompson..SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA...........Prowse.......SATURDAY, Nov. 3

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 215 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, MONROE.............TUESDAY, Oct. 16
IOWA, CRAIG.......................SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA.........................SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..............LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO...Oct. 17
MALTA..Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage......................................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY....Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY.......Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY.......Oct. 27
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY.......Nov. 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin.................$90 | Steerage.....................$30
First Cabin to London. 95 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris..........40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; steerage, $35, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. [illegible] BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY.............Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau.......................$45
Passage money to Havana.......................50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDA, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North Niver.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Oct. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON...........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES........................Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.

H. LIVINGSTON,
Capt. BAKER,
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, BREAKER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamship FLAMBEAU,
Capt. EVERSON,
will leave TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M., to be followed by the
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,
on THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and the Florida ports.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	Oct. 11,	6½ A. M.	Wednesday,	Oct. 10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway..............................at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel...........................at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND PEARL-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION—NOS. 21, 23, 25, 27 BROADWAY, CORNER MORRIS-ST., STEVENS HOUSE (FORMERLY DELMONICO'S.)

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
WEDNESDAY OCT. 24, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY (TRINITY BUILDING.)

STEVENS HOUSE—The well-known Stevens House property, Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. The lots are together on Broadway 95 feet 2 inches, on Morris-st., 65 feet 8 inches, with one-half of an alley in common with the adjoining property on Morris-st.; thence on an irregular line about 69 feet 9 inches to the rear line of said alley in common, on which it has a front of about 59 feet 4 inches; and thence on the south side 119 feet 6 inches to Broadway. The lease of this valuable property expires 1st May next, but parties are ready to take a new lease for hotel purposes. The building is very substantial, and can be used for any business requiring great strength. The title is one of the best and oldest in New-York.

ALSO,
PEARL-ST. PROPERTY, NEXT TO WALL-ST.

NO. 157 PEARL-ST.—The substantial four-story brick store and lot of ground, No. 157 Pearl-st., next to the northwest corner of Wall-st.; lot 24.6 on Pearl-st., 88.11 on the northeast side, 22.9 in rear, and of irregular depth on the southwest side. Sold subject to a lease for three years from May, 1865, of the basement and 1 flat; and of the upper flat for five years, rented on shares with J. C. Bell, Esq., as offices, in connection with his property in Wall-st.; this arrangement giving a Wall-st. entrance. Title perfect; one-half can remain on mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1866,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Union-place Stables,
No. 62 East 13th-st.,
A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURN-OUT, ROAD HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, ROBES, &c., &c.,
Together or separately.

One superior pair of very handsome dark brown, pony-built HORSES, 15 hands high, 5 and 6 years old, long tails, sound and kind, without vice or tricks; remarkably stylish, showy and easy drivers; can trot in three minutes.

Fine DOUBLE HARNESS, by LOWDEN.

NEW ¾-seat 165 lbs. WAGON, with pole and shafts, by BREWSTER & CO.

One pair new and elegant dress BLANKETS.

Handsome light SLEIGH, with pole and shafts, by STIVERS.

Handsome GRIZZLY BEAR ROBE.

Handsome WOLF ROBE.

Two strings silver-plated BELLS.

All the above are in complete order, and will positively be sold without reserve.

ALSO,
At the same time and place:

A BAY TROTTING MARE, "DOLLY," 9 years old, 15 hands high; can trot in 2:25. WARRANTED.

A BRIGHT SORREL LADIES' SADDLE MARE, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, long mane and tail; pony-built and very stylish. WARRANTED.

A very handsome GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; been used in harness and saddle; very promising horse. WARRANTED.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 11, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2,000) barrels of Cannon Powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:

1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.
About 135 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.

For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.

EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander,
United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
(Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION, BY THEALL & CURTIS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Amity-st., between Mercer and Greene sts. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

HARDWARE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

By GEORGE COOK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., to pay storage and expenses, for account of whom it may concern, about $12,000 to $14,000, estimated value, (to be sold in one lot,) consisting of axes, picks, shovels, hoes, boys' axes, shingle axes, handles, &c. Catalogues and permits to examine the goods may be had of the auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS STATION, L. I., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, a handsome country seat at Queens Station, consisting of 30 acres laid out in lawn, 2 acres in garden, and 25 acres under the highest state of cultivation, only one-half a mile from depot, and adjoins the elegant country seat of the late Deforrest Manice.

House two stories, attic and basement; contains on first floor, parlor, drawing-room, dining-room; second floor, seven bedrooms, and bedrooms in attic; kitchen has stationary wash tubs, range, &c., with cottage in the rear for servants; house has hot and cold water, bathrooms, water-closets; and all the conveniences of a first-class City house; handsome green-house, 14x42 feet, barns, carriage-house and stables, workshops, and very large ice house, in complete order.

1,000 fruit-bearing trees of the choicest varieties, large graperies, very thrifty, small fruits in abundance.

The above is in every way calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and worthy the attention of purchasers.

For permits, &c., apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16 and 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a large collection of Carrara marble figures, groups and busts, for parlor and gardens, columns and pedestals for the same; Mosaic tables, large groups and vases, of pure white alabaster, richly and artistically carved by eminent Italian artists; tazzas, card receivers, groups of animals, &c., lately imported from Italy by F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence. The attention of the public and trade is called to this sale which comprises many new pieces of statuary and vases representing new subjects and new designs, making the largest and most exquisite collection ever offered at public sale in this City by the above firm.

MONDAY, Oct. 15, will be open for exhibition, with descriptive catalogues. Sale positive. Goods will be properly repacked for shipping in the original Italian cases, by the importers at small expense.

ALSO,

A large consignment of English silver-plated ware and table cutlery, of Dixon & Son, Harrison and other reputable makers, embracing an extensive assortment.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood piano by Chickering, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet carpets, three-ply and other carpets, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., the entire furniture of the family, who leave for California on the 20th inst. This sale will embrace every article requisite for housekeeping, in rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak; also one very rich and valuable fur cape, cost $150. Sale will be peremptory and house to rent.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AND FARMING LAND AT NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND.—Positive sale to close an estate, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; about 48 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, house, barn, well, &c.; will be sold in three parcels; is one-half mile from the village; near two railroads. Maps are ready at the office of the Auctioneer.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 15, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
10 cases fresh Malaga Lemons.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A pair of dark bay horses, 15¾ hands high, long tails, 6 years old. Also, a coach, phaeton and harness. Sold on account of owners going to Europe. Apply at No. 18 West 18th-st.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS, dark brown, perfectly sound, 7 years old. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF OLD BOOKS, newspapers and waste paper wanted, for which I will pay the highest cash price. GEO. SCOTT, No. 62 West Broadway.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs.

ALSO,

Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

ALSO,

Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs.

Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class, with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway,
Offer for sale houses and lots in all parts of the City.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE NEAR Flushing, L. I., replete with all the improvements of a first-class City residence, admirably situated on high ground overlooking the river, bay, palisades, &c., on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from depot; grounds beautifully laid out, and house and lawns shaded with fine old forest trees and evergreens, about 11 acres, highly cultivated and abundantly fruited, fine large garden, capacious barn, carriage lodge, laundry, ice-houses and outbuildings, all in complete order, together with the furniture of the house and immediate possession if required. Communication hourly by steamboat or railroad. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.

Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four-story and basement brown-stone house and 6½ lots of ground, containing flower garden, grapery well stocked with imported vines, forcing house, conservatory and orchard; a large portion of the furniture, together with three carriage horses, one ladies' saddle-horse, barouche, phaeton, coupe, rockaway and light wagon, all of the best manufacture; can be had with the premises, if desired. This is one of the best located and most desirable properties in Brooklyn. For full particulars, terms and cards of admission, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—COUNTRY seat, near Rye, Westchester County, one hour from the City, having a magnificent view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; 10 acres or more, if required, all in superb order; house contains all the modern improvements, with splendid out offices; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; horses, carriages, stock, &c., &c. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE REMAINING UNSOLD OF those magnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York; commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas. The street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 13 East 73d-st.

VERY SUPERIOR BUILT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, high-stoop house, 21x62 and 105, on Park-av., $60,000, with five large mirrors and solid bronze gas-fixtures; three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, in fine order, on 32th-st., near 7th-av., $18,000; four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, in fine order, on 12th-st., near 5th-av., $36,000.
EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house; excellent barn, with outbuildings; productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS,
No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 19 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 116 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-class nearly new house, with hot and cold water, gas and other improvements; 14 rooms, stable, cow-house, &c.; fine grounds. Immediate possession. For sale with or without possession. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 15TH-ST., NO. 215, FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, in fine order, with all improvements; title perfect, with immediate possession; furniture for sale if desired. For permits apply to DERICKSON & BARTLETT, 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses; design, material and workmanship strictly first-class. Inquire on the premises, northwest corner of 66th-st. and Lexington-av., of GEO. J. HAMILTON, builder.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT METUCHIN, N. J., ONE MILE west of Freeman's Depot, a small farm of 12 acres, with good buildings thereon. For particulars, apply to MOSES WEBB, Metuchin, or to ED. RIPKE, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW stylish two-story and attic French slate-roof house, 13 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c.; first-class neighborhood, near depot. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, real estate agent, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house and lot, just completed and ready for immediate occupation, situated on Park-av., between 38th and 39th-sts. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK FARM NEAR Somerville, 130 acres, good buildings, 1,500 peach trees, farm well watered. All the stock, crops and implements for only $13,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE,
No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMplete cottage on the southwest corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

240 ACRES OF THE BEST FARMING land, near Jefferson City, Mo. For sale cheap.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

AT A BARGAIN—J. E. WOODBRIDGE, NO. 128 Broadway, New-York, will sell four new strictly first-class houses, on Lee-ave., Brooklyn, E. D. Lots 20x100.

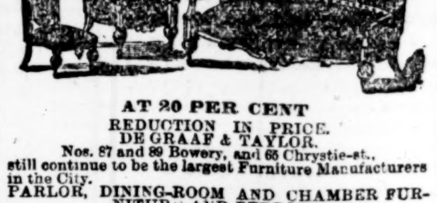
CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house with all improvements. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., between 116th and 117th sts.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots 50x102 feet, on 78th-st, near Madison-av. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
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UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—SAVES EXpense of under mattress; with top mattress luxury of spring bed; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Wate[illegible]

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) Oct. 16, fourth subscription. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role in Racine's celebrated tragedy of PHEDRA.

RISTORI MATINEE IN NEW-YORK, SATURDAY NEXT—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

RISTORI FRENCH THEATRE—PHEDRA.

Phedra Director..J. GRAU

Last week but one of the season before the departure of the company for Boston.

Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance.

MONDAY—Thirteenth subscription night, Oct. 15.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next Ristori nights in New-York. Proscenium boxes, containing four seats, $20; private boxes, four seats, $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress-circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents. Ristori Matinee next Saturday—ELIZABETH. In Brooklyn—RISTORI TO-MORROW—PHEDRA.

RISTORI MATINEE—ELIZABETH.
FRENCH THEATRE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½—Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Admission to all parts of the house at the Matinee $2, (with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at their usual price.) The sale of seats commences to-morrow.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, NOV. 5—FAUST.
KELLOGG, NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI.
TUESDAY, NOV. 6—ELISIR D'AMORE.
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR RONCONI in his great role of Dulcamare.
Seats may now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THIRTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF M. HARTZ,
The most wonderful illusionist of the age,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Will be produced this evening, for the first time in America,
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. Also
THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And the
WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.
Tickets 50 cents; Children half price.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.,
Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.

Open EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. BRILIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME. RIVALS, LOVE AND MEDICINE, BEAUTIFUL SOLOS, (ever pupular,) FALL OF FORT FISHER, &c. First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 2½.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Prof. J. E. FROBISHER is now ready to make his annual arrangements with Lecture Committees for evening readings during the Fall and Winter season; terms moderate. Address No. 122 East 18th-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, rooms for gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes board from Nov. 20 for the Winter, for himself, wife, mother, infant child and nurse; would prefer to board with a private family; would, if required, furnish his own rooms except carpets. Address, stating price, and giving all particulars, G. H. S., Box No. 4,964 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, on the west side of the town, below Union-square, (private family preferred,) by two young men of quiet habits, two rooms, one with grate; price not to exceed $20 a week for both. Address, with reference, S. W. G., Box No. 836 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD FOR TWO ADULTS—A PARLOR and bedroom, newly furnished, on second floor, in a first-class house, No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or a gentleman and wife and two daughters, may obtain elegant rooms, with first-class board, in a brown-stone house in 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Family private; no other boarders. Private table if desired. Terms reasonable. For particulars, inquire at No. 254 Greenwich-st., front office, second floor.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or one with few boarders, for a young couple, (gentleman and wife;) location between 21st and 35th sts., 3d and 4th avs.; best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, J. S., Station D.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room for one or two gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family where there are no children. Apply at the cottage rear of No. 426 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite, with board, at the private residence, No. 25 East 21st-st., having been thoroughly renovated and handsomely furnished. Those desiring superior accommodations would do well to call at once.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR FLOOR to let; modern convenience; to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; private table. First-class parties only need apply at No. 112 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen desiring superior accommodations for the Winter will find elegant rooms, with liberal table, at the first-class brown-stone house No. 155 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in 78th-st., eighth house east of 2d-av.; two rooms, one for $18 for two persons, and one for $16; gas, bath, &c.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond floor and part of a third, to let with board, to gentlemen only, in a private family, No 48 East 30th-st. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH-AV.—Parlor, first and third floor suites of rooms, furnished, with private table only, are to let to one or two first-class families.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS, WITH board, a large, well-furnished room, with all the modern improvements. No. 64 West 32d-st., (new No. 108,) near 6th-av.

SUPERBLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite or entire floor, with board, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor; first-class board; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILdren,) want a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, with board. Address, with name and location, R., Box No. 1,129.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTment to let between Union and Madison Squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,658 Post-office.

NICELY - FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, on the second floor, to let with board, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A small bedroom, with fireplace and breakfast. Address, with lowest terms, P., Box No. 5,024 Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—The four-story brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 34th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT WASHINGTON Heights, a first-class residence, superbly furnished; has all the comforts and conveniences of a City house; also fine outbuildings, conservatoire, &c.; to any person desiring the elegance of a City residence, combined with the comforts of a country seat, this is a desirable opportunity. For particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, new handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent to a private family; a beautiful five-story, brown-stone house, in perfect order, above the Fifth-av. Hotel, in a first-class street. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RICHLY FURNISHED SUITE, WITH other finely furnished rooms, to let to gentlemen without board, wishing a select and elegant home. Apply at No. 33 Stuyvesant-st., opposite the Cooper Institute, and near Broadway and 10th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; house nearly new with all the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—IN MOUNT VERNON, 45 MINUTES from the City, a nicely-furnished house, containing 12 rooms; most of the rent taken in board by the owner. For particulars apply to GEORGE W. SNEDEN, No. 263 Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING, L. I., UNTIL MAY 1.—Five minutes' walk from depot; with piano, fine grounds and shade; rent low to a good tenant, and possession immediately. Apply to A. B., Box No. 4,149 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR 6, 12 OR 18 MONTHS, A COMpletely furnished house, near Blanchard's Hotel and Dr. Bellows' Church, to a private family. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FURnished parlor and bedrooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel; reasonable price. Address Box 6,130 Post-office.

APARTMENTS TO LET TO A SMALL family; three or four unfurnished rooms on second floor of private house No. 276 East 35th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS for business, studios, &c., at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JANITOR, or as per bill.

TO LET—BASEMENT STORE AND REAR room in building No. 46 Hudson-st.; gas and water. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN SIXTH AND TENTH avs., 10th and 30th sts., one floor for housekeeping; rent not over $30. Address, for three days, J. C., No. 68 10th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman near East 18th-st. and 2d-av. Address W. W., Box No. 2419 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second floor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ANOTHER CHANGE.
SOMETHING FOR OLD AND YOUNG TO SEE.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The thrilling and truthful drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
depicting in truthful scenes the HISTORY OF THE INEBRIATE, and exhibiting the actualities of BAR-ROOM LIFE.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.

MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.............................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

MONDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF EICHBERG'S
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPERA BOUFFE,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
received with shouts of laughter and great applause at every performance.
Admission 75 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, first time, EICHBERG'S NIGHT IN ROME.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Manager.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON and LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG.
J. E. COOKE in the PICKWICK CHARACTERS.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Trained Horses, Performing Ponies, Mules, &c.
Clowns—E. Croueste and J. Pentland.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....................G. L. FOX
APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
SIX NEW AND INTERESTING CHARACTERS.
Mr. G. L. FOX IN A NEW COMIC ROLE,
PAUL JONES, PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.
EVERYBODY IN THESE GREAT PIECES.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON
will, by general request, appear for the second time as
RICHARD III.,
on TUESDAY, Oct. 16.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18,
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON
in two of his favorite characters, in
HANS JUERGE,
and in DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN, (The Unfortunate.)

IRVING HALL.

Third Week in America of the Brilliant Artists,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, and every night except Saturday, in a new and admirably entertaining programme.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their remarkable personations of Living Celebrities.

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.

For sale at Irving Hall, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THIRD MATINEE, Saturday, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. THIRD SEASON—1866-'67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED
AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
at Steinway & Son's, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now select them at Irving Hall.

EXERCISE—HEALTH—AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season. Day and Evening classes.

DE GARMO'S NEW AND ELEGANT HALL, with supper and dressing rooms complete, may be engaged for
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS,
by applying at the Academy, 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. To let for balls, concerts, lectures and first-class entertainments, day and evening. Apply to E. FERRERO, No. 1,184 Broadway.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the Winter course will be delivered by Prof. J. W. DRAPER, M. D., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, in the Medical College, entrance on Worth-st., near Church, one block west of Broadway. At the close of the lecture an exhibition will be given by Prof. Henry Draper, M. D., of his recent improvement in adapting the microscope, by the aid of photography and the magnesium light, to the purpose of public teaching. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

A SURE PILE CURE.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 58 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—The opening exercises will take place at the College, No. 74 East 12th-st., at 8 P. M., MONDAY, Oct. 15. Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Burchard, Prof. Webster, and other eminent speakers are expected. The public are invited.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

COAL.

COKE, COKE, COKE.

Best Metropolitan Coke, made from English coal, delivered immediately; price $4 50. For sale by H. & H. MURRAY, 42d-st. and North River.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N[illegible] PINE-ST

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.
First engagement in New-York in two years of
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
who, supported by
J. C. McCULLOM AND A GREAT CAST,
will appear in Brougham's dramatization of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..............................Mrs. BOWERS
(A faultless and brilliant personation.)
Act I.—THE PRICE OF CRIME.
Act II.—THE LIME TREE WALK.
Act III.—DUEL TO THE DEATH.
Act. IV.—THE INCENDIARY.
Act V.—TRACKED—AT BAY.

NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Doors open at 7¼. Seats secured six days in advance. Admission 75c. and 30c.; Reserved Seats $1; Orchestra Stalls $1 50.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
Both produced with scenery, dresses and appointments
ENTIRELY NEW,
and distribution of characters embracing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Oct. 15,
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20—THE FAST FAMILY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. H. J. Byron his last and most successful play,
£100,000,
which is in preparation, and will be produced early next week with
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

Acting Manager.................................Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director...................................Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...........................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..............................DIRECTOR.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 15,
Last nights of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 15 and 16,
Last nights positively of MR. JEFFERSON, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

ferment. The departments are inundated and the inhabitants are losing property, for which they are taking up subscriptions at Paris, but here we have banks to our rivers and we keep the waters where we want them. We are, in fact, rather glad to see the swell, for when one has to drink water that comes out of a river he likes to see the river full, so that his share of dirt shall be as infinitesimal as possible. The most curious thing about it is that the Seine, for the first time, has risen high enough to penetrate the new grand sewers with a considerable current, and now we have branches of the river running under the great thoroughfares of the city, to come out loaded with *débris* at Asrières, several miles from the point of entrance at the Chatelet. If our neighbors in the provinces are overrun and drowned out, we, on the contrary, are getting a good healthy washing.

THE CHOLERA.

A few cases of cholera are still occurring here and there at random; but the malady has descended to so low a figure that the public believe it has ceased entirely, and no attention is any longer paid to it. The city is filling up again rapidly with the Autumn emigration, and the two American churches, and JOHN MUNROE's Register, and the court of the Grand Hotel, show evidence that of this emigration our countrymen form a considerable proportion. Many of these are taking apartments for a year, so as to reach over the Exhibition and save the increased price which the immense influx of strangers next year will surely bring.

THE EXHIBITION.

The iron frame-work of the Great Exhibition is up, and only lacks the filling in to be complete. We can now see what a monster concern it is going to be, ugly in form if you please, but convenient and accessible. So large a building would not admit of any architectural effect being drawn from its size, for it looks like a great snake coiled up, or like the circular continuous galleries of a salt-drying establishment. Nevertheless, as one stands close by the building the architectural details will be found to be correct and imposing.

DECORATIONS OF THE BUILDING.

A Frenchman is full of ideas; a flux of ideas is perhaps the greatest of his national weaknesses, for with his fondness for details and additions he smothers up and extinguishes the power a more practical man would gain from simplicity. So there is going to be no limit to the details and annexes of this great exhibition; but, fortunately for the visitors, these details are to apply mostly to that in which the French people excel above every other in the world—to the art of decorating. Thus the outside decorative part of the Exhibition will be as curious as the inside industrial one, and it may be that the French managers intend to make a point of this, so as to compensate in some measure for the defeat they are sure to meet on the inside. The Champ de Mars, a level, sandy plain for military manœuvres, three-quarters of a mile long and the third of a mile wide, offers plenty of spare ground for the development of this taste for decorations. And so we are promised a series of gardens, water-works, bridges, fancy-houses, fancy and curious out-door decorations, such as has never before been seen. The visitor, after tiring himself with the more serious collections of the interior of the Palace, will thus find repose and recreation on the outside.

Taken all in all, this Exhibition will be so far in advance of all its predecessors as to render other ones hereafter almost impossible, unless at a ruinous expense, for each new one must try to surpass the last.

AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

I need not tell you that everything sent to the Exhibition from the United States will be carefully inspected and probably impartially rewarded. Our inventors in general blame the French, perhaps with justice, for stealing largely without compensation in any form. But at this Exhibition, if they get no other reward, they will at least get a medal for all above mediocre; and a sale beside for all that is preëminently superior.

In this matter, however, we have not much to complain of, for a French paper notices this morning, with indignation, the fact that one of M. SARDOU's last pieces, the *Famille Benoiton*, has just been translated, and is being played at New-York under the title of the "Fast Family," and that the advertisements announcing the play contain the names of the manager of the theatre where it is played, of the orchestra leader, of the actors to the last man, of the costumers, the painters, the prompter—everybody in fact but the author. The French editor says with justice that if the diplomats will not establish an international copyright law, so as to protect literary property, the same as patents and other products of the brain, that there ought at least to be enough of international fellowship between authors and their representatives to mention the name of the author of the piece, and especially when the names of the stage employes and the prompter are placed on the bill.

BOOKS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Two books have lately appeared from the pens of Frenchmen on the late war in the United States, one of which, by M. VIGO ROUSSILLON, entitled *Military Power of the United States After the War*, has had the honor of a favorable notice in the official journal. The fact is, everything that relates to that colossal and stubborn contest is interesting to a military nation like this, and a book from any competent American officer, which would go into details on the new inventions and new tactics brought into play during the war, would command in France a very large sale; only he should not avoid to explain the simplest proceedings as well as the grander and more complicated ones.

A late prominent officer of the Confederate army has just settled down in Yorkshire, England, as director of a manufactory of China grass, a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of certain articles of every-day use.

MALAKOFF.

GERMANY.

Germans Discarding Germany—Growing Prussian Sentiment—Bismarck's New Bavarian Honors—Prussia's New Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

It is somewhat curious how the people of this distracted country, particularly north of the Main, are exerting themselves to bring discredit on the name "German," and whatever is connected therewith. The return home of the various contingents on both sides has afforded them and the citizens an opportunity to speak their minds on this topic, that has not been lost. I will give several instances that have occurred.

When the Schleswig-Holstein contingent marched into Altona the Mayor of that city caused an inscription that was posted on an arch, to be changed from "Welcome, German warriors!" to "Welcome, brave warriors!" The German colors were forbidden to be displayed, and, in saluting the troops, the Mayor took pains to call for cheers for "our King WILLIAM and his brave Prussians."

When the Coburgers marched into their city their national colors (green and white) were predominant, the black and white (Prussian) were next in number, and only here and there, on some poor man's house, was to be seen the black, red and golden, (German.) In Gotha the German colors were forbidden by the authorities. In Hamburg a few German flags were seen, but everywhere predominant the Hamburg colors, and next the Prussian. Bremen displayed no German colors whatever; in Hanover the Prussians have interdicted every color save their own, though there was no particular fondness for the German. More than that, they have ordered the public buildings of the city of Hanover to be decorated with the Prussian colors on the day when the annexation proclamation is issued. The Hanovarians are as ingenious in displaying the yellow and white as our Southern brethren were the red, white and red—candles, sugar-loaves, broomsticks, crinoline, bonnets—everything blooms with white and yellow.

In Berlin itself, so writes a correspondent, among the ten thousand flags that greeted the troops there were only two German flags; and I can say for Munich that in all the displays and decorations made in honor of the troops, I have seen only one. In Nuremburg and Wurzburg there were none.

But last, and most ridiculous of all, is the late suppression by the police of a verein of precisely seven persons, who had united themselves in Frankenthal "for the preservation of German interests on the left bank of the Main!" The Germans are so intensely fond of vereins, where they can debate and reason together, that I suppose these poor seven had founded this one more for the sake of philosophy and good beer than in behalf of "the down-trodden Fatherland;" but it was a pity the police couldn't allow them to drink their beer in quietness and drop a tear or two over the fate of "German interests." I expect next to hear that these marvellous police have lodged some unlucky peasant in the "Gefängniss" for speaking bad German instead of the "Prussian dialect."

PRO-PRUSSIAN INDICATIONS.

Let me add to the numerous illustrations I have heretofore sent you a few fresh ones, showing that Berlin is gradually crystalizing Germany around itself. The representatives of Bavaria, Nuremburg and Baden lately met in Stuttgar to decide upon some common plan for representing South Germany in the Paris Fair of 1867. After fully exchanging views and canvassing the whole ground they concluded to do nothing at all, but to adjourn to Berlin, to meet there the representatives of Prussia and all other States north of the Main. Thus Prussia is already recognized as the commercial and industrial leader of Germany.

Day before yesterday the Chambers of Wurtemberg were opened in Stuttgar to consider the treaty of peace with Prussia and ratify the war contribution. The Lower House elected as their President VON WEBER, a man of known Prussian sympathies, and he said to them in his inaugural address that this was a time when they should lay aside the policy of private feeling and recognize the facts as they are. Four Deputies protested against these views, and moved to go into a debate (!) on the President's speech, but were overwhelmingly voted down.

BISMARCK.

A telegram was sent from here three days ago to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, stating that Count BISMARCK had received an invitation to be present here at the Festival of St. Hubert, (to-morrow,) and allow himself to be invested with his new knighthood, but declined. The announcement was so odious to the people that the official journal chose not to make it, but sent it to Vienna. The same was done with the announcement, some days ago, of the Royal decree ordering the investment of the order.

While these friendly relations are everywhere growing up between the Governments on opposite sides of the Main, those between Berlin and Vienna become no better, but rather worse. It is a common custom throughout Germany for one nation to invest high dignitaries, especially members of the Royal families, with honorary commands in their regiments or brigades, and these commands are not resigned even when the two are in hostilities. Lately (since the war) the Austrian officers holding such appointments in Prussian regiments have laid them all aside, to the great surprise of the Prussians. So unusual and so unfriendly an act cannot be without significance, and it was alluded to by Count BISMARCK in a speech a few days before the Lower House, in which he said: "Official statements show that a spirit of reconciliation has not yet, though peace is concluded, entered the Imperial Palace. The Oriental question may yet bring Europe into serious complications. In view of possible contingencies we need a full treasury, though the Government will apply nothing to its needs without first consulting the Chambers."

POLAND IN THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

It is singular how every people cause all questions to revolve about the little centre which they themselves occupy. The Poles see in the threatened troubles in the East only a means of restoring their independence. They build their glittering castles in this wise: The late war has fully restored the equality between Germany and France, and neither will hereafter seek to gain over the other a doubtful victory; the Oriental question is destined to result in an expulsion of the Sultan and the foundation of a powerful Greek monarchy, with Constantinople for its capital; Roumania will remain neutral on the Danube, and thus interpose an effectual obstacle to Russian aggression toward the South. The Czar will then be blocked in every direction, except toward the East, and will then throw himself on Prussia, and the latter will declare Poland independent, and maintain her in that independence as a tender against the Czar.

PRUSSIA'S NEW PROVINCES.

Out of the territory conquered by the war Prussia will add to her eight old provinces three new ones: Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover and Hesse, with populations of 1,009,000, 1,925,000 and 1,387,000 respectively. This will add three corps to her army, of which Schleswig-Holstein will recruit the Ninth, Hanover the Tenth, and Hesse the Eleventh, to each of which, in proper proportion, the troops of the smaller States will be added to give them full quotas. Saxony will furnish the Twelfth, and thus, including the Prussian Guard Corps, the North German Bund will be able to bring into the field thirteen army corps. The nine original corps number, on a war footing, 633,000 men; if, then, the new corps are brought to the same figure, the sum total will be 910,000. All these, except the Saxon Corps, will be at the absolute disposition of King WILLIAM, and if the Czar or "any other man" thinks of quarreling with him, he had as well postpone it.

SEGREX.

SWEDEN.

Reception of the United States Ships—The Augusta and Miantonomoh at Stockholm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

The United States navy ships *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* arrived in Stockholm on Tuesday, Sept. 18. The Swedish flag was saluted with twenty-one guns. The American Minister, Mr. CAMPBELL, visited the ships on the 18th, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns.

On the 19th the Swedish Admiral and Staff visited the ships. On Thursday, the 20th, the officers of both ships enjoyed an excursion on Lake Malar, arranged by officers of the Swedish navy. They went about forty miles, to Skokloster, and, on returning in the evening, they witnessed a display of fireworks from the residence of the American Consul, J. FROSTADIUS, Jr., on Lake Malar, right bank.

On the 21st the International Exhibition of Arts and Industry of Sweden, Norway and Denmark was visited. The exposition was opened, June 15, by Prince OSCAR. The collection of minerals is large. The American Consul gave a dinner to the American officers and Swedish officials to-day.

SEPT. 22.—His Majesty CARL XV. visited the ships to-day, with his suite. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired both on his arrival and his departure. The American Minister gave a dinner to the American officers at Djurgatten. About one hundred and fifty guests were present.

SEPT. 23.—Hon. G. V. FOX, Capts. MURRAY and BEAUMONT, Commander CORNWALL, Lieut.-Commanders STUYVESANT and PRITCHETT, and Surgeon SCHOFIELD had the honor of dining with His Majesty and the Royal Family at the Summer palace at Urichs Dohl.

SEPT. 24.—Count PLATEN and Countess PLATEN gave a dinner to the Minister, Mr. FOX and the officers.

SEPT. 25.—The Americans breakfasted with the Queen Dowager and the Royal family at Kongsholmen.

SEPT. 26.—The *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* left for Kiel, Prussia, this morning.

Mr. FOX will leave the vessels at Kiel. The ships will then proceed to Hamburg. Ten thousand people visited the *Miantonomoh* on Sunday; three thousand people were on board at one time—about 2 P. M. The draft of the monitor was increased six inches by this weight of one hundred and fifty tons of human beings.

The *Sondags Nisse*, the illustrated paper of Stockholm, had its issue of Sept. 23 increased three thousand copies by the publication of two wood-cuts illustrating a laughable scene which occurred on board the American monitor on Saturday.

In one wood cut five men are represented sitting on the *Monitor's* deck near the forward turret, looking up through the gratings of the hurricane deck overhead at the ladies promenading on the hurricane deck. A black man with a very broad smile is ascending the steps to the hurricane deck, with a pail of water. Under the picture is the expression—A-a-a-a-a-a-h!

In picture No. 2 the same colored man with the broad smile has gained the hurricane deck, and is in the act of pouring the bucket of water down through the gratings upon the heads of the star-gazers below, who are flying in confusion. The Naval officer of the deck stands on the hurricane deck and is politely assisting a lady up the stairway. Under picture No. 2 is printed in Swedish, "Ah! that is a deck scrubber!"

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

GRAND BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.

Honors to the Layers of the Atlantic Cable—Important Speech by Lord Stanley—Letter from Lord Derby.

On Monday night, Oct. 1, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was given at Liverpool, to the layers of the Atlantic Cables. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, presided.

The Chairman, in proposing "the Health of Her Majesty the Queen," said that Her Majesty had on all fitting occasions shown a hearty interest in the progress of telegraphic science, and later in the evening he should read a special communication from the Queen upon the subject of the present banquet. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman, in proposing "the Health of the President of the United States," acknowledged the services which the Governments of both England and America had rendered in promoting the successful laying of the cables. It was most desirable to preserve a hearty friendship between the two countries, for there were no two nations who, if cordially united, could do more to further the cause of civilization throughout the world than the United Kingdom and the United States. [Loud cheers.]

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal family" was the next toast, which was duly honored.

The Chairman next proposed "The Original Promoters of the Atlantic Cable," the toast being a little earlier than intended, in the hope of obtaining a reply during the evening through the cable from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. The Chairman paid a high tribute to the zeal and services of CYRUS and DUDLEY FIELD and Messrs. BRETT, BRIGHT and WHITEHOUSE.

SPEECH OF SIR C. BRIGHT.

Sir C. BRIGHT, M. P., responded, tracing the history and progress of the Atlantic Cable scheme from the earliest investigations to the recent successful results. Though the loss from the failure of the first cable was considerable, the experience gained was of no small moment. He (Sir CHARLES) had no doubt as to the durability of the cables now laid. It was also satisfactory to find that the cables were already being worked to a very large profit, which would doubtless be quadrupled in a very short period, when the land lines on the American side were improved. Alluding to Mr. GLASS (whose absence he deeply regretted) Sir CHARLES said that the greatest credit was due to him for his indomitable perseverance in the enterprise. He also highly eulogized the services which had been rendered by Mr. CANNING, Mr. CLIFFORD, Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, Mr. CHATTERTON, Prof. THOMPSON, Mr. BRETT, and others, to the cause of telegraphic science and to the operations attending the laying of the cable. There was, he believed, a future for submarine telegraphy to which scarcely any bounds could be imagined; it was only when China and Japan, Australia and New-Zealand, South America and the West Indies, were placed within speaking distance of England, that telegraphic engineers could afford to take a short rest and ask, "*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?*" [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

Mr. RAWLINS (President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce) proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which Lord STANLEY, M. P., (who was received with loud cheers,) replied. He said: Gentlemen, your Chairman has proposed, and you have very kindly drunk the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, and as one of those at present holding that honorable post I have great pleasure in returning thanks. I assure you that in so doing I do not in the slightest degree misconceive the character of the compliment which you have paid us. It is one wholly detached from politics. You simply give us credit—as I for my part should have been ready to give credit to any of those who have preceded us in power—for endeavoring honestly, according to such lights as we may possess, to do that which seems to us best in the interest of the country. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, it is often objected, and not without some show of reason, to our system of Parliamentary government, that it produces changes of hands inconveniently often, and displaces men, irrespective of personal merit or demerit, from offices which, perhaps, at the very time when they quit them they are most competent to fill. [Hear, hear.] Undoubtedly these reasons are not without weight; but there are counterbalancing considerations which ought not to be lost sight of. These very changes keep up a spirit of healthy rivalry and competition, and they diffuse official experience among the members of both Houses, and thus strengthen what I may call our reserve force of working statesmen. ["Hear, hear" and cheers.] They diffuse what, to my mind, is often more important than official experience—a sense of responsibility for Parliamentary criticism. [Hear, hear.] There is no more effective check on reckless or capricious censure than when a man has to ask himself, before he speaks of the conduct of a political opponent, "Suppose I were on the Treasury Bench and had to decide this matter, could I take any other course?" [Cheers.] Then, again, the demands of public life, at least in the House of Commons, are in the present day so severe, and the wear and tear, mental and bodily, is so great, that even the strongest and most energetic of our statesmen are the better for those compulsory positions of comparative rest which the opposition benches afford. [Hear, hear.] In my own name, and that of my colleagues, I thank you for your reception of us; and now, if you permit me, I will at once, though by an abrupt transition, pass on to the toast which has been intrusted to my care. That toast is "England and America United." [Loud cheers.] *These words may be taken either as the expression of a hope, or as the assertion of a fact.* Physically, the thing is done. England and America are united by an enterprise to which I shall leave my friend the Chairman to speak in detail, but of which I cannot refrain from saying it appears to me the most marvelous triumph of mind over matter—of man over nature—that the annals of science have as yet recorded; [applause,] and while England and America retain their engineering and naval preëminence among the nations of the world, I venture to predict that the names of those who have been the workers in the great undertaking—the names of CANNING, of GLASS, and of ANDERSON—will be honorably remembered, not only on this, but on the other side of the Atlantic. [Loud cheers.] Now, what will be the effects of this new state of things—of this instantaneous communication between the Old World and the New—a communication which will in a few years extend over the whole of the civilized globe? So far as our colonies are concerned much is obvious. In all matters, civil or military, in which the home Government ought to interfere, it can do so with infinitely more effect, because in critical times instructions founded on information a fortnight or a month old can be of very little practical value. So, again, in matters of trade I suppose that the saving of labor will be considerable, and that some forms, at least, of speculation will be in some degree checked when certainty is substituted for conjecture; [hear, hear,] but to us in this country, and in the present case, the diplomatic aspect of the question is the most important. We are going to bring the people of England and of the United States into a far closer connexion with one another than has ever existed before. That is, in my mind, a great gain. Some one has stated that the opinion of foreign nations is an anticipation of the judgment of posterity; but, without adopting that phrase absolutely, it is undoubtedly true that lookers-on, not personally affected by the results of what is being done, yet feeling in them a warm interest, are thought to be able to judge better of what is passing than those who are in the thick of the fray. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] I think, then, that England and America are both in a position to *gain mutually fair, temperate, criticism of one another's proceedings. They have no opposite interest; united they are a match for the world, while a quarrel between them would be a fearful injury not only to themselves, but to the best interests of mankind.* [Cheers.] The more they really know of one another the better. But there is something to be said on the other side, and I should not be doing my duty here if I did not say it—here may be criticism which is not fair, not temperate criticism, which is hasty, partial, passionate. *Perhaps on both sides of the water we have had a little too much of that.* ["Hear," and cheers.] But it does not result from hostility; on the contrary, if it did not sound paradoxical to say so, I should say *that it arises quite as much from an anxious desire which both nations feel that the credit of those representative institutions which are common to both should by both be maintained.* [Hear.] I do not suppose that criticism as I have spoken of can ever wholly cease, for I have sometimes thought that England and the United States are like two persons related by family ties, both interested for the credit of their common family, both of whom would be sorry should any real harm happen to the other; but not always agreeing in ideas, and not being of a reticent disposition, however friendly, now and then *use the privilege of relationship to express an opinion of each other's affairs in a manner, which, though it may be frank, is not always judicious and agreeable.* ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] The lesson I draw from that is that now that we are going to be nearer neighbors we *must learn to be sparing of such criticism ourselves, and not too sensitive or impatient when it is applied to us.* [Hear.] We are bound to bear in mind that while a common language if it brings, on the one hand, immense advantages, it has on the other entire responsibilities and some inconveniences. In private life, probably no man speaks of his friends in precisely the terms he would use were they face to face. Nations converse by newspapers, and every word which they say of one another is, by the necessity of the case, said also to one another. It is in the earnest hope that we may use our new privileges as befits us both. It is in the deep conviction that on the union of the two nations, more than on any other earthly thing, the future of civilization depends; and it is with the conviction also that whoever willfully or ignorantly estranges them one from another is doing, on the whole, the very worst act a human being could commit. It is with these feelings that I now give you the toast, "England and America united." [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. DUDLEY.

Hon. Mr. DUDLEY, American Consul, responded. He referred at some length to the great progress which telegraphic science had made, and to the extent to which communication had reached, embracing full three-fifths of the globe. When this great work had been completed, who would dare to say that the peaceful time predicted 3,000 years ago had not arrived, when the wolf and the lamb should dwell together, and the earth learn war no more. [Great cheering.] In conclusion, he hoped that this great work would bind still more closely the two countries.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES TOASTED.

The Chairman proposed "The North American Provinces." There was no prouder title given to England than that of the "Mother of Nations." It was our delight to see our Colonies raising themselves, as more especially were the North American Colonies, to positions of prosperity and independence. If now they thought fit to claim a Confederation among themselves, he was sure that Her Majesty's Government would meet them half way—aye, more than half way, while nothing would be further from their thoughts than to endeavor to induce them to adopt any measures which might not be advantages to themselves; but, if they sought Confederation, he could say, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, they would meet with no mean jealousies, but with every disposition to further their views. [Loud applause.] They had no representative present of the great Colony of Canada, but they had present Hon. Mr. TUPPER, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. TILLEY, Prime Minister of New-Brunswick. [Cheers.]

Hon. Mr. TUPPER first responded, and alluded to the great patriotism displayed by the North American Colonies with reference to the Fenian threatenings, and said that it was with peculiar satisfaction that they learned, dependent, as they were, in a measure, on the protection of the mother country, that they had been placed in such direct and immediate communication with her. [Cheers.]

Hon. Mr. TILLEY, alluding to the question of confederation, said they would have been sorry to ask the Government for such a change unless they came backed by that authority which was constitutional, and it was because they felt themselves clothed with that authority that they made the application. They loved British institutions and were determined to follow them. [Loud applause.]

A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Capt. HAMILTON said a message had been forwarded through the cable to the President of the United States. He had received a reply from Newfoundland stating that the message had been received, but that, owing to the state of the land line, it was feared that it would not reach the President in time for a reply to be read at the meeting.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman then proceeded to give the toast of the evening, "Success to the Atlantic Telegraph Cables," which he was sure would be received with unanimous cordiality. [Cheers.] In doing so he mentioned briefly one or two leading facts, showing the important bearing of the cables upon the commercial operations of the country, especially with the American Continent. The annual value of our imports and exports from and to America, including the United States and the British Colonies, amounted to something like a hundred millions. Taking the average time of passage at something like 14 days, there was something like four millions of property afloat between Great Britain and America, while the quantity of wheat and wheat flour which was imported for the subsistence of our people averaged 9,000,000 cwt. Having traced the progress of scientific improvement during the reign of her present Majesty, and the vast impetus which had been given to the trade by recent legislative enactments, he referred to the important effect which the cables would have in promoting good feeling between England and America, between whom it was essential for the best interests of the whole human race that peace should continue to be maintained.

LETTER FROM EARL DERBY.

The Chairman then read the following communication from the Earl of Derby.

"BALMORAL, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR STAFFORD: As I understand you are to have the honor of taking the chair at the entertainment which is to be given on Monday next, in Liverpool, to celebrate the double success which has attended the great undertaking of laying the cable of 1866 and recovering that of 1865, by which the two continents of Europe and America are happily connected, I am commanded by the Queen to make known to you, and through you to those over whom you are to preside, the deep interest with which Her Majesty has regarded the progress of this noble work, and to tender Her Majesty's cordial congratulations to all of those whose energy and perseverance, whose skill and science have triumphed over all difficulties and accomplished a success alike honorable to themselves and to their country, and beneficial to the world at large. Her Majesty, desirous of testifying her sense of the various merits which have been displayed in this great enterprise, has commanded me to submit to her, for special marks of her royal favor, the names of those who, having had assigned to them prominent positions, may be considered as representing the different departments, whose united labors have contributed to the final result; and Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to direct that the honor of Knighthood should be conferred upon Capt. ANDERSON, the able and zealous Commander of the *Great Eastern*; Professor THOMSON, whose distinguished science has been brought to bear with eminent success upon the improvement of submarine telegraphy; and on Messrs. GLASS & CANNING, the manager and engineer respectively of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, whose skill and experience have mainly contributed to the admirable construction and successful laying of the cable. Her Majesty is further pleased to mark her approval of the public spirit and energy of the two companies who have had successively the conduct of the undertaking, by offering the dignity of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom to Mr. SAMPSON, the Deputy Chairman of the original company, to whose resolute support of the project in spite of all discouragements it was in a great measure owing that it was not at one time abandoned in despair, and to Mr. GOOCH, M. P., the Chairman of the company which has finally completed the design. If among the names thus submitted to and approved by Her Majesty, that of Mr. CYRUS FIELD does not appear, the omission must not be attributed to any disregard of the eminent services which, from the first, he has rendered to the cause of transatlantic telegraphy, and the zeal and resolution with which he has adhered to the prosecution of his object; but to an apprehension lest it might appear to encroach on the province of his own Government if her Majesty were advised to offer a citizen of the United States, for a service rendered alike to both countries, British marks of honor, which, following the example of another highly distinguished citizen, he might feel himself unable to accept.

I will only add, on my own part, how cordially I concur in the object of the meeting over which you are about to preside, and how much I should have been gratified had circumstances permitted me to have attended in person.

I am, dear Sir STAFFORD, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) DERBY.

Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart., M. P.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that he knew it was Lord DERBY's wish to have recommend Capt. ANDERSON for some mark of favors more immediately connected with his own profession, but to his great dissatisfaction he found that neither the rules of the naval service, nor the statutes of the Order of Bath allowed him to do so, and he desired me especially to announce his regret at that circumstance. [Hear, hear.]

Speeches of thanks were afterward made by Capt. ANDERSON, Mr. CANNING, Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, Mr. CLIFFORD and others connected with the affair.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War in Paraguay—Blunders of the Allies—Inactivity of the Naval Forces—Iron-Clads for the Allies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

For the last few weeks military operations in Paraguay have been at a stand-still. The Allies have not gained any ground since the battles of the middle of July, which are acknowledged to have been, on the whole, rather destructive to them, but not nearly so bad as at first believed, and as the Paraguayan Commander-in-Chief officially reports.

A MILITARY BLUNDER.

There is no doubt now about Gen. POLYDORO having committed a blunder in making his troops assault the redoubts of the second line of the Paraguayan intrenchments, without knowing how strongly the latter were fortified; still, he is not severely blamed for having made an attempt to put his men in a better position, although the latter part of this attempt was unsuccessful. Every day the army is becoming more attached to him; they begin to appreciate and enjoy the result of the measures he has caused to be carried out for their comfort.

All correspondents from the army agree in saying that, had he commanded the Brazilians from the first, this war would have been at an end long ago. As his habits are so very different from those of Gen. MITRE, I fear they will not be on good terms for a long time, although at present, the greatest harmony prevails between them.

THE ALLIED FLEET INACTIVE.

The fleet continues in its usual inactivity, and though the Admiral has been present at all the councils of war held in the field, it seems they find nothing for him to do. With Gen. POLYDORO's disposition this cannot last very long. It was decided at their last conference that about one-half of the Second Army Corps, PORTO ALEGRE's, should go up the river and effect a landing near enough to Curupaity to coöperate with the main army in a simultaneous attack on that fortress, while the fleet should send its iron-clads to cover the landing of the troops and shell the Paraguayan fortification. It is conjectured that this plan would be carried out on the 30th ult., or at the latest, yesterday, to commemorate the anniversary of Brazilian independence. At least such is the news brought by the transport *Juparand*, arrived yesterday from Corrientes with sick and wounded. It is feared, however, that the fleet will not be able to get up the river far enough to be of any real service, because the water is falling very fast, and LOPEZ has not neglected to obstruct the navigable channel as much as possible. He has had a large number of men employed in sinking every sort of craft they could lay their hands on. Admiral GAMANDARE affects to despise all these precautions taken by LOPEZ, and therefore does nothing to prevent them.

PARAGUAYAN ROCKETS.

The Paraguayan Congreve rockets are said to be very effective, and to have been the chief cause of the heavy losses of the allies in the fight of the 18th July. In this missile they far surpass the Brazilians. On the other hand the latter have the advantage in their superior rifles and artillery. The Paraguayans, however, are always careful to place their batteries in timber, where they are sheltered, and can be readily defended by infantry, if stormed.

AN EFFECTIVE RIFLE CORPS.

Deserters affirm that LOPEZ has a force of riflemen employed in the special service of picking off the allied officers, and to this is attributed the severe and disproportionate loss among them, the Brazilians alone having already had four generals killed and one wounded, beside a great number of other officers of lower rank.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLIES.

Peru and Ecuador have protested against the terms and views of the triple alliance against Paraguay, basing their notes chiefly against the intention entertained by the Allies to force the Paraguayans to get rid of their President, LOPEZ. Bolivia also makes a reclamation against the boundaries as fixed in the treaty, on the ground that it infringes on her own claims. The Argentine Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied that the treaty was a secret one and could not be discussed, but sent to Bolivia a copy of the articles safeguarding Bolivian rights. The Chilian Press is very bitter in its opposition to the alliance and war against Paraguay; but the Government of that country has not yet imitated those of the sister Republics, though it is known that LASTARRIA, the Chilian Envoy, is the principal, if not the sole agent in this matter.

SHIPWRECK.

Brazil has again suffered another loss in the burning of the steam-transport *San Francisco* at Buenos Ayres, on the 20th of last month. This makes a total of about $1,200,000 that the Empire has lost within one month. Fortunately, no loss of lives is to be added to this already heavy misfortune.

IRON-CLADS FOR THE ALLIES.

The ironclad *Herval* had arrived in the River Plata, bound up the river to join the fleet. Another new one arrived here last week from England, and still another, from France, had put in at Pernambuco for coals. It will certainly not be for want of these formidable vessels that Curupaity and Humaita will not be taken, but may be for want of water.

LIGHTSHIP FOR THE PORT OF PARA.

The Secretary of the Navy is inviting tenders for the construction of a lightship to be moored at the entrance of Para. It will be a great advantage to the navigation to that port, and particularly so, to the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, when their steamers arrive there at night, as I think it has already happened twice, when they were delayed many hours for want of that beacon.

PERSONAL.

Of Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister to Paraguay, nothing more has been mentioned. It is probable that that gentleman has desisted from his determination to cross into Paraguay for the present.

B.

POLITICAL.

A Letter from Mr. Raymond.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 8, 1866.

Editors of the Albany Journal:

GENTLEMEN: It is due to the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND that the following letter be published. It shows he never intended to join the Democratic Party, and that he is consistent in supporting the Union State Ticket.

Respectfully yours,

RANSOM BALCOM.

WASHINGTON, , July 17, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 14th. I think there can be no doubt as to the substantial unanimity of the Union Party in our State, and elsewhere, in opposition to the general course of the President, and to the Philadelphia Convention. What may happen between now and election time, after the pressure of Congress is removed and when the people have had an opportunity to canvass the matter more coolly, it is not easy to say.

I think it not unlikely that the Philadelphia Convention may have a wholesome influence on our State Convention, and make it somewhat more moderate than it would be otherwise. But it is not likely to disturb the integrity or ascendency of the Union Party.

I shall be governed in my course toward it by developments. I do not see the necessity of denouncing it from the start, nor until more is known of its composition, purposes and action. It looks now as though it would be mainly in the hands of the Copperheads. If it should happen to contain a majority of sensible men from all parties, who care more for the country than any party, it may, possibly exclude the extreme Copperheads and rebels, and lay down a platform which shall command the respect of the whole country. But this would be a kind of miracle which we have no right to expect, in these days, to look for.

I think that in spite of all the rash things that have been said, and the crazy schemes that have been proposed by the Radicals this Winter, what has actually been done by Congress merits approbation. All which it has done in a political sense, is to pass the Constitutional Amendments. I voted for them, and am ready to stand upon them as the platform of the party. I think the members from Tennessee and Arkansas ought to be at once admitted to their seats as loyal men, who can take the oath, and come from loyal constituencies. If Congress would do that and adjourn, we could go into the canvass this Fall without any fear of the Philadelphia Convention, or anything else. I think the President has made a great mistake in taking ground against those amendments. They are in themselves reasonable, wise and popular. It is easy to take exceptions to details, and to the mode in which they have been passed, but the people will not be stopped by these trifles. They will go to the heart of the matter, and judge them on their merits.

Yours, very truly, H. J. RAYMOND.

Hon. RANSOM BALCOM.

The Political Canvass—Letter from Ex-Gov. Fish.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. FISH was written in reply to an invitation to attend the ratification meeting to-night:

GLENCLYFFE, PUTNAM CO., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: My absence from the City will not allow me to accept your invitation to attend and take part in the proceedings of the meeting on Monday evening, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Union Party.

This party, called into existence to maintain the Union of the States, and to uphold the integrity of the nation and the supremacy of the Constitution, drew me early and ardently into its ranks, and commands my admiration and gratitude for its stern and resolute pursuit of the objects of its formation during the conflict through which the country has passed. It had a great mission, and nobly did it carry the Government through a fearful and perilous ordeal.

The questions now before the country are momentous and complicated; the harmonizing of strife demands attributes quite as high and generous as those required for the successful conduct of the strife. And the restoration of peace to a distracted country is the high and sacred duty of those who may be now intrusted with the making and the administering of the laws of the land.

It would be a great misfortune were this power now to be committed to those who opposed the Government during the conflict of arms through which the Union Party carried it honorably and triumphantly.

As during the conflict so now, some differences of opinion as to the best means and mode of attaining those ends which all have in view, will exist among those who have acted most cordially with the Republican Union Party, and who earnestly seek the great objects which it sets before itself, of abolishing unjust laws, of elevating the oppressed, of exterminating all distinctions of race and of caste, of giving to manhood its true position by recognizing the equality before the laws of all whom God has made in his own image, of protecting the nation against the recurrence of dangers such as it has recently encountered, and the removal, at once, of the causes and the effects of the late insurrection.

We all agree that an observance of constitutional right and the dictates of policy and of justice demand the earliest practicable admission of the lately insurgent States to representation in Congress; but a difference of opinion has existed as to the time when that admission may safely be made.

I am among those Republicans who have thought it might and should be made so soon as loyal representatives present themselves, capable of standing the scrutiny of their qualifications, which each House is, by the Constitution, authorized to make with respect to its own members; that scrutiny should be thorough and satisfactory; but I know no other limit, under the Constitution, to the right of a State to be represented in the Federal Congress; and yet I confess that recent occurrences throw many doubts into the consideration of this question, if viewed merely as one of expedience and policy.

And, again, while we agree in the importance and necessity of the amendments to the Constitution to secure to the freedmen their status as citizens, and to guard against the intrusion into the Federal councils of those who have plotted the overthrow of the Government, and the possible use of the rebel debt as a means for its assumption by the National Government, I cannot give a cordial approval to that part of the proposed amendment which restricts the control of each State over the laws regulating suffrage within its limits, by making the exercise of that control the price of representation in the Federal Congress. I cannot contemplate with satisfaction or approval the surrender by New-York of her right to establish the suffrage within the State on such principles as her own judgment of the best interests of her people shall from time to time dictate.

I do not propose to argue these questions, but refer to them because your invitation to me to join in the meeting, knowing my views on these points of difference, exhibits the tolerance allowed, and the freedom of individual action and opinion exercised by those who concur in the great objects which united the loyal men of the country, without distinction of party or reference to former differences, in the defence of the Government and the maintenance of its nationality and Union.

GOV. FENTON's administration, in times of trouble calling for wisdom, and prudence and energy, has been wise and prudent, and energetic and patriotic, and will command my support of his nomination and of the ticket whose ratification you propose. I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

HAMILTON FISH.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Kings County Politics.

The Kings County political kaleidescope has changed its picture, and to-day the Second and Third Congressional Districts in Kings County occupy reversed positions, and present most singular phases. A few weeks ago it was universally granted that the Second District (Mr. BERGEN's) would return a Democrat at the coming election. The Democratic majority there varies from 2,000 to 5,000, and has been as great as 7,000. So pronounced was this belief that the nomination of a Republican in that District was merely *pro forma*, that it was really difficult to find men of prominence willing to take the chances. On the other hand it was generally conceded that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. HUMPHREY, and the succession could easily be retained by the Republicans, so that the contest for the nomination was bitter, long waged, full of wrangling and personal ill feeling. The Republicans in the Second District placed in nomination Alderman VAN BRUNT, a very excellent, worthy gentlemen of good antecedents, unblemished record, and more than average ability. The Democracy, rent in three or four pieces by the conflicting claims of Messrs. BARNES, KALBFLEISCH, MURPHY, Sr., BERGEN and LITCHFIELD, met time and time again, but their ballots were in vain. The struggle was mainly between Messrs. BARNES and KALBFLEISCH, to whom their respective friends adhered through half a hundred ballots, with a tenacity as remarkable as it was suggestive. Some speculative individual, tiring of the 18x13 consistency of the vote, indicated the propriety of compromising on Senator MURPHY; he was laughed to scorn, and the vote went on. A second speculator in possibilities thought that the delegates might be willing to accept the son, if not the father, and half in fun, half in earnest, said so. The serious counting of BARNES vs. KALBFLEISCH had become monotonous, and for a relaxation the delegates voted "MURPHY, Jr.," finding upon the count that they had voted him in. Probably no one was more surprised than Mr. MURPHY, Jr., unless it was Mr. MURPHY, Sr., or indeed the delegates themselves; but with true Democratic fidelity, they accepted the issue, gave three cheers for their candidate, and adjourned. The *Eagle*, in a humorous article, referred to their candidate as a youth of fair promise, of whom nothing good or bad was known; indeed, who had [illegible] that he is the son of his father—a fact which may and may not be of any great help in the coming battle. Foreseeing the dissatisfaction which this nomination would give to a great many Democratic voters, the other wing of the party met, and nominated Mr. BERNARD HUGHES, a moderate lawyer, noted mainly for his independence of party and absolute disregard of caucus dictation. This makes the fight triangular in the Second District, and the Republican stock has gone up a hundred per cent. within a week. The prospects to-day are fairer for the election of the Republican candidate in the Second District, where a week since no one dreamed of the possibility of such a result, than they are in the Third District, where the Republican delegates fought bitterly to the very end over the nominations, and where organized opposition to the regular candidate is found in the ranks of the party who should support him.

Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Johnson Mass Meeting.

A committee meeting of the Twentieth Ward Johnson Club was held at the house of Mr. GARRET P. BERGEN, No. 169 Carlton-avenue, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass meeting, to be held on Fort Greene, on the evening of the 23d inst. Mr. CHARLES L. KIRBY occupied the chair, and the following committee was appointed to carry out the object in view: Messrs. C. L. KIRBY, J. P. GREGSON, S. M. OSTRANDER, N. F. WARING, THOS. W. ADAMS and WALTER D. C. BOGGS, whose duty it will be to procure the printing, music, decorations, banners, fireworks, &c., and erect the stands. Several prominent speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present.

The Registration of Voters.

The City Supervisors, at a meeting held on Saturday afternoon, made several important changes in the appointment of registrars; after which Supervisor OSBORN offered a resolution to the effect that the registrars be authorized to transfer the names of those voters of their respective districts whom they know to be such, from the old poll-lists to the new lists to be made on Tuesday. An animated discussion ensued, in which it was contended by Messrs. SCHOLES, LITTLE, and others, that such a resolution would be illegal and of no effect, and quoted the law upon the subject to prove their positions. The resolution was put and lost, when the Board adjourned until this evening to fill up such vacancies in the different districts as might occur meantime.

Ward Nominations.

The Twentieth Ward Union Republicans have renominated JOHN K. BULMER for Alderman and WILLIAM COMBS for Constable.

The Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District have so far failed to nominate a candidate, the Convention being equally divided between CALEB L. SMITH and HENRY M. DIXON. At the last meeting of the Convention on Saturday night, two ballots were taken, and a tie vote being declared on both occasions an adjournment was moved and carried until Monday night.

Serious Fire in Greenwich-street—Partial Destruction of a Wholesale Grocery Store—Aggregate Loss About $45,000.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in one of the upper floors of the five-story building No. 282 Greenwich-street, occupied by LEOPOLD SCHEPP as a wholesale tea and grocery warehouse. Officer LAKE, of the Third Precinct, was the first to discover the flames and gave the alarm, which was promptly responded to by the firemen; but before they succeeded in extinguishing the flames the fourth and fifth floors were destroyed, and the lower portion of the building deluged with water. The loss in stock is estimated at $40,000, upon which is an insurance of $25,000 in the Park, Rutgers, Brevoort, Greenwich, Star and Citizens' Companies of this City, and New-England, of Hartford, Conn. The premises, owned by H. O. THURBER, are damaged about $5,000; fully insured. The flames originated near the machinery used for grinding spices, on the fourth floor.

Santa Anna.

A ROVING AND SPYING COMMISSION TO MEXICO.

We have been informed—from what source let Gen. SANTA ANNA himself find out—that this Mexican chief, residing on Staten Island at the house of a Mr. or Señor NAPHEGGI, or something else, has at last determined to purchase 10,000 Enfield rifles, (muzzle loaders,) and that the contract will be concluded next Wednesday. Further, we are told that his present landlord, or host, or Foreign Secretary, or whatever that individual's capacity may be, in company with the Austrian gentleman of whom we made mention the other day as having been appointed a colonel in SANTA ANNA's service, but whose name we cannot now recall, will, in the course of this week, sail for Mexico, as duly appointed commissioners of SANTA ANNA, to treat with the disaffected, to bring over the stubborn, and to find out generally the feeling of the Mexicans towards the General. We presume that the Mexicans will give them an appropriate reception.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday afternoon the hoisting rope of the hoisting machine at NELLIGAN, SMITH & Co.'s malt house, in Forty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, broke and killed the horse furnishing the motive power, and seriously injured MAURICE FITZGERALD, who resides at No. 390 Madison-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.... JAS. DRUYER fell down in Ann-street, near William, while intoxicated, and received a severe wound, from which blood flowed profusely. Taken to the New-York Hospital, and thence to the Atlantic Hotel.... WM. DAVIS, 38 years of age, and residing at corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, was passing through the Harlem tunnel, near Thirty-fourth-street, and was run over by a passenger car, driven by LUKE GANEY, crushing his leg in a fearful manner. As the tunnel was quite dark the driver was only made aware of the accident by the groans of the injured man. DAVIS was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.... HENRY COOK, twelve years of age, and residing at No. 226 Eighth-avenue, was run over by car No. 61 of the Fourth-avenue line, having his left arm fractured. Taken home ... SIMON HENNESEY, aged twenty-seven, residing in Mulberry-street, attempted while intoxicated to jump on board car No. 183 of the Third-avenue line, when he fell and received severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PITCHED INTO HIM WITH A PITCHER.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday night an assault was made by MARGARET STILES upon PATRICK RYAN, near his residence, No. 311 East Thirty-first-street, she using a pitcher as a weapon of offence. RYAN received some severe wounds on the scalp, and became so bewildered that he wandered through the streets in search of his home until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was found, quite exhausted from loss of blood, on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was not arrested.

DROWNED AT FULTON FERRY.—About 9:30 o'clock last evening a man walked overboard from the bow of one of the Fulton Ferry boats, lying in the slip, New-York side. He seemed to be under the influence of liquor when entering the gate, and, being rather talkative, stated that he resided in Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn. He was an Irishman, short and thick set. His hat only was recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire occurred in the grocery-store of LOUIS F. HARSHAGEN, No. 240 Columbia-street. The attention of the neighbors and tenants residing up stairs was attracted by the smoke, and the store door was, after considerable effort, broken open, when it was discovered that a barrel filled with combustible material, standing behind the counter, was in a blaze. The flames were speedily extinguished. As soon as Mr. HARSHAGEN discovered that the premises were on fire, he packed his wife's dresses, insurance papers, &c., in a trunk and left the house. Being met by a policeman on the opposite side of the street, he was asked where he was going, when he informed him that the house over there was on fire, and he was taking his things away. The door was then forced, Mr. HARSHAGEN, as alleged, having not even made an effort to prevent the flames from spreading. The stock is represented to be very small, and the insurance amounts to from $1,000 to $1,200 in the Liverpool and Globe Companies. He was taken into custody on the charge of having caused the fire, and locked up in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house to await examination. About 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire was discovered in the upper story of the building occupied by Mrs. S. SALIG as a millinery store, No. 223 Fulton-street. The fire was caused by the burning of a straw mattress, which had ignited from a lighted lamp in the hands of the servants. The Foremen of No. 3 Engine ran up stairs and threw the bedding out of the window, thus preventing the spreading of the flames. Damage $150. Not insured.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A LARK.—Mr. DANIEL P. CABLE was arrested about 9:30 o'clock Saturday night by Sergeant CROWE, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, on suspicion of attempting to commit a burglary. It appears the Sergeant found CABLE in the act of entering the office of Dr. GRAY, in Sands-street, near Fulton-street, the proprietor being absent at the time. On representations made by Mr. CABLE at the Station-house, Dr. GRAY was sent for, and came at once, when he stated that Mr. CABLE was one of his intimate friends, and he was confident that his attempt to enter the premises was only a lark. CABLE was therefore discharged by order of the Captain.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—A youth named FREDERICK RAKEMAN, aged 17, was arrested on Saturday, on the complaint of WM. CALDWELL, who charges him with attempting to enter his liquor store, No. 19 Main-street, on the morning of the 13th inst., by forcing open the back window shutter, when he was surprised by the appearance of an officer, which prevented him from consummating his object. He was held for a hearing.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in price of English Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, also Ingrain Carpets, at 87½c., $1, $1 25 per yard; Oil-Cloths, 18 feet wide, also 4-4 Oil-Cloths, at 50c. per yard; English Druggets, four yards wide; French Window Shades, Piano and Tables Covers, Rugs, Mats, Church and Office Carpets, at low prices. N. B.—Mr. Anderson does not sell American Brussels. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GUARDIAN ANGELS, 25 cents each. Sold at the house-furnishing stores, or mailed post free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway. Ask for Demorest's bed-clothes clasps.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BOYS AND GIRLS HURRAH FOR YOUNG AMERICA!!—First number now ready. The most entertaining and beautiful children's magazine ever issued. Send for a copy.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 14—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—Chas. A. Hulvershorn and family, A. Moller and wife, Mrs. Dr. Louise Fricke, A. Einstmann and wife, P. Coste and family, A. Meyer, Johanna Wollers, G. L. Henser and family, Catherine Neumann, Laura Bruck and child, Dr. Moore, E. Wattenberg and family, Margaret Gost, C. F. Meyer and family, L. Schlulius, Minna Stussmeyer, W. Tholen, H. Appelins, H. Talken, Wm. Bremen and family, M. Weil and wife, F. Zenser and wife, C. H. Knoop, Lina Rosenfill, F. W. Redeker and others.

OCT. 14—*In steamship Malta, from Liverpool*—Mr. Murray and lady, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Bamber, lady and child, Mr. Aron, lady and servant, Mr. Blackflock, Mrs. Blackflock, Misses Mary and Ellen Blackflock, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Rowen, Mrs. Griffen and infant, and 444 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—H. C. Ranny, Mrs. L. B. Morse, Mrs. J. Ryan and 2 children, B. B. Scott, Chas. Gambard, B. Winer, J. C. Horton, T. Flemming, G. R. Barker, Adolph Guide, E. Lynch, J. Richardson, D. Wadley, Gen. C. R. Woods and lady, Miss F. Impy, W. W. Ward, John Dempsy, P. M. Dunn, T. Dzilnynskie. Survivors of steamship Evening Star—Thomas Fitzpatrick, 3d officer; John Depey, James Howe, John Campbell, John Purs, Geo. Smith, seamen; John Long, water tender; Chauncey H. Mason, steerage steward; Dennis Gannon, Rowland Stevens, waiters; Frederice Snaffer, coal-passer.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—E. S. Allen, late Purser steamship Evening Star; Robert Finger, late Chief-Engineer, and W. H. Harris, late passenger of Evening Star; W. A. Heyer, J. L. Johnson, J. B. Spencer, Jas. Russell, Sam. Brooks, Thos. Bostwick, C. S. Jones, O. Bronson, Henry Hubert, S. O. Delong, H. A. Crosby, Miss Kane, Thos. Jackson, Geo. L. King.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 11 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon sets.... 10 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 27 | Gov. Island.12 16 | Hell Gate... 1 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Palmer, Aspinwall Sept. 6, Carthagena 11th, Savanilla 29th. with mdse. to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 9, at noon, lat. 31 40, lon. 74, passed the wreck of brig John Hastings, of New-York, abandoned; foremast gone by the deck; boat and jibboom gone; apparently had not been long in that situation; 12th, saw a large 4-masted ship under close-reefed topsails, standing to the eastward.

Steamship Virgo, Philips, Savannah Oct. 11. with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 11, 3 miles S. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah; 12th, 2 A. M., took a strong N. E. gale, attended with heavy rain and squalls.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 12th inst., 15 miles N. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Mariposa, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Flambeau, Everson, Charleston 90 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 12th inst., off Barnegat Light, encountered a heavy N. E. gale; hove to for 37 hours.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Oct. 2, Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 463 passengers to E. Cunard. 4th inst., passed an Inman steamship, bound E.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. George W. Cummins, Bault, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. yacht Alarm, from a cruise to the eastward, having had her jib blown away.

Schr. Pavilion, Snow, New-Haven.

Schr. D. Oakes, Berry, Providence.

Schr. Jeddie, Holland, Lubec, with lumber.

Schr. A. Sawyer, ——, Calais, with lumber.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 14—Arr. bark Florence, from Constantinople.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. from New-York Sept. 29, Telegraph, at Elsinore; Adelaide, at Alicante; 28th, Lieutenant Bellet, at Bordeaux; Fawn, at Start Point; from Boston, Milita, at Liverpool; from Philadelphia, Julia, at Dungeness; from Baltimore, Laura, at Antwerp.

Sld. for New-York 30th, Springfield, from Marseilles; 30th, John Bertram, from Hamburg; Oct. 1, Fanny Carver, from Dover; Heloise, from Cardiff; 2d, Eaton, from Antwerp; 2d, J. L. Bogart and Atmosphere, from Liverpool; 1st, Transit, from Dungeness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ships Guiding Star and Lawrence Brown have been aground at Calcutta, but got off uninjured.

Ship August E. Bremen, for New-York, arrived at Portsmouth.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Brown, of steamship Champion, reports a large fore and aft schr. ashore to the westward of the tail of West Bank, on her beam ends, and full of water—probably, the schr. Mary Ann Magee, which was sunk by steamship Queen while coming up the bay Saturday afternoon.

STEAMER STARLIGHT.—Advices from Barnegat report the above vessel as broken up by the recent gales, and that the amount of material saved will be insignificant. Portions of the cargo continue to be brought in.

LAUNCHED.—Mr. Thos. Stack launched on Saturday a second steamer, built for Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., called the Thomas Brooks. She is intended for the Coast of Cuba trade.

A splendid ship of about 1,400 tons, constructed for Arthur Leary, Esq., to be put in the California trade, is ready for launching.

Steamer Mercedita came up from the Lower Quarantine yesterday P. M.

Steamer Costa Rica, for Hong Kong, went to sea yesterday from the Lower Bay.

CARD

TO THE LADIES.

I OFFER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

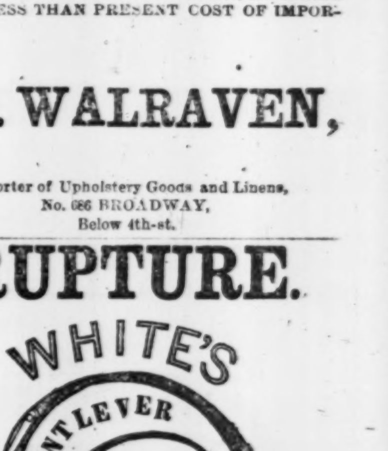
LACE CURTAINS,

Some of which from recent Auction Sales, are marked at prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

Importer of Upholstery Goods and Linens,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
Below 4th-st.

RUPTURE.



These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

GAS-HEATING STOVES!!!
UNION GAS-HEATERS.
NO DIRT! NO ASHES!
NO COAL TO CARRY!

Economical! Cheap! No unpleasant odors! Numbers of recommendations from those having used them.

NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS,
NO. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York,
Two doors below Fulton-st.

FIRE.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a destructive fire broke out in the extensive tea, coffee and spice warehouse of L. SCHEPP, No. 282 Greenwich-st., destroying a large quantity of goods, and doing much damage to the entire stock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 587, Oct. 13, 1866.
10, 77, 64, 34, 29, 78, 6, 5, 74, 54, 75, 20, 33
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 588, Oct. 13, 1866.
54, 55, 68, 51, 74, 59, 47, 19, 23, 9, 46, 33, 31
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 487, Oct. 13, 1866.
71, 39, 41, 25, 78, 36, 66, 33, 11, 59, 45, 58, 16
SHELBY—CLASS No. 488, Oct. 13, 1866.
77, 4, 12, 6, 66, 28, 13, 47, 38, 7, 25, 51, 65.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 183 Fulton-st.